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Life of Brigadier General John McCausland

By James Earl Brown

Early Life

Brigadier General John McCausland, famous as the savior of Lynchburg and as the alleged incendiary of Chambersburg,[1] was born in St. Louis, September 13, 1836.[2] His grandparents, Alexander and Elizabeth Kyle McCausland, had lived at Six Mile Cross, Tyrone County, Ireland.[3] Alexander was the direct descendant of Colonel Robert McCausland of Fruithill, near Newton Limavidy, County Londonderry, who died in 1734.[4]

The name McCausland or McAuslane, as it was called in an early day, is not unknown in ancient Scotch and Irish history. In the days of Wallace and Bruce the McAuslanes lived on the shores of beautiful Loch Lomond in the highlands of Scotland, where they flourished and acted well their part in the bloody local wars of the times. They fought for Malcolm II, who gave them lands and a coat of arms as well.[5]

Most of the McCauslands of Tyrone and Londonderry are descended from Baron McAuslane, who with his two sons, migrated to Ireland from the parish of Luss in the latter part of the reign of King James I. The elder son of Baron McAuslane was the father of Colonel Robert McCausland who had estates in the parish of Cappagh in Tyrone County.[6]

Alexander McCausland, one of the descendants of Colonel Robert, married his cousin Elizabeth Kyle, the

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[1] Virginia Military Institute, *Scrap Book*, Vol. IV, p. 23.
[2] *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. XI, p. 575.
[3] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[4] *Ibid.*
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] *Ibid.*

daughter of William Kyle who was knighted Sir William the Belt for gallantry and rewarded by land grants in Tyrone, Ireland.[7]

Because of threats of Catholic enemies, Alexander, a Protestant, sold his lands about 1800 for $1,400. He then embarked with his family for America. With his wife and eleven children he landed at Baltimore; then proceeding by wagon to Staunton, Virginia, he joined his relatives, the Kyles. One of Alexander's sons, John, married a cousin, Harriet Kyle Price, a widow who was the daughter of William Kyle and Sarah Stevens Kyle.[8]

John McCausland became associated with the Kyles in the mercantile business. The firm had stores in Nashville, Lynchburg, and St. Louis. John moved to St. Louis where he enjoyed phenomenal success, for he gained control of the heart of the city, a section which was one day to give his son a sizable fortune. Because of his business acumen, McCausland was asked by city counselor, Truston Polk, later governor of Missouri, to devise the taxation system for St. Louis, which as commissioner of taxation he proceeded to do. To this day this system stands as a monument to his rare ability.[9]

John and Harriet McCausland had three children—John, Robert, and Laura. The latter died in infancy after being dropped by her nurse; John was a high-spirited and impulsive boy with a temper that sometimes caused unfortunate incidents;[10] Robert, who later became a doctor, was exactly the opposite. In 1843, within a month of each other, their parents died. The boys lived with their grandmother, Mrs. Alexander McCausland, until her death. Then, in 1849, their guardian uncle, Alexander McCausland,

[7] *Ibid.*
[8] *Ibid.*
[9] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).
[10] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family). In February, 1873, McCausland was indicted by the Grand Jury of Gallia County for shooting, with intent to kill, a man by the name of Brown, who had stolen corn and other farm products from McCausland and then fled to the Ohio shore across from Henderson. McCausland and three men, Lewis Allen, William Arthur, and Benjamin Clagg went after him, and it was then that Brown was shot by McCausland in self defense, but was not killed. Brown was then forcibly removed to the West Virginia side. For this, McCausland, Allen, Arthur, and Clagg were indicted for kidnapping. Both of the above indictments were nolled (Gallia County Records, Gallipolis, Ohio).

brought them on a steamboat to Henderson, (West) Virginia. Here, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, they lived with their widowed aunt, Mrs. Jane Smith, and her three children—Elizabeth, Mary Jane, and James.[11]

John McCausland was educated in the best elementary schools of his day in Mason County and at Buffalo Academy in Putnam County.[12] On August 2, 1853, at the age of sixteen, he enrolled in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. In 1857 he graduated in engineering at the head of his Class.[13]

For a year he studied at the University of Virginia[14] and then in 1859 he became an assistant professor of mathematics and assistant instructor in artillery tactics at Virginia Military Institute. At the same time he studied law in Judge John W. Brockenbrough's office. For two years he taught at Virginia Military Institute. One of his colleagues on the faculty was Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson of whom he became a devoted admirer. As an indication of this devotion he gave in 1892 twenty shares of stock of a southern publishing company for a Jackson Memorial Hall to be erected on the Virginia Military Institute campus.[15]

It was while McCausland was a professor at Virginia Military Institute that John Brown made his daring raid on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry. After he had been captured by Colonel Robert E. Lee and a body of marines, Brown was tried for treason and found guilty. Fearing from published threats that an attempt might be made by Northern sympathizers to rescue him, Governor Henry A. Wise ordered Virginia troops to Charles Town to guard the prisoner until after the execution. Among them were cadets from Virginia Military Institute commanded by Colonel Francis H. Smith, the superintendent. The officers were Thomas J. Jackson and John McCausland.[16]

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[11] *Ibid.*
[12] *Ibid.*
[13] M. P. Shawkey, *West Virginia*, Vol. V, p. 175.
[14] University of Virginia, Office of the Registrar.
[15] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.)
[16] V. M. I., *Scrap Book*, Vol. IV, p. 24.

THE CALL TO ARMS

When the call to arms was sounded in 1861, McCausland immediately offered his services to Virginia but not to the Confederacy.[17] His first assignment was the organization of a battery of artillery composed of volunteers of Rockbridge County which was to gain fame as the Rockbridge Artillery. He drilled this unit until it was ready for service, when Governor John Letcher appointed him to its command with the rank of captain. This he declined but he persuaded a young Episcopal minister, the Reverend Doctor William N. Pendleton, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, to accept. Pendleton was a good fighter and became General Lee's well known chief of artillery. Of Pendleton and his command McCausland later said:

> I only saw this battery once after it left the Academy. It was at the battle of Monocacy Bridge. My command was attacking General Lew Wallace's flank and was in the midst of a furious fight when all of a sudden I heard a swish behind us. Turning, I saw the Rockbridge battery charging pell-mell into the line. They swept past us with a roar, Captain Pendleton in the lead. As he went by he shouted, "Mack, we are here." That was the only time I saw them.[18]

Governor Letcher next suggested that McCausland be made a lieutenant colonel, and General Lee, on April 29, 1861, sent him to the Great Kanawha Valley to recruit and organize troops. McCausland was to muster into the service not more than ten companies; these he was to use only in defense. Lee told him to use his best judgment in the placement of these men so as to provide the most safety for them and protection for the residents of the Valley. As soon as possible arms and field pieces would be sent to make the Confederate position secure.[19]

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[17] *Ibid.*, p. 23.

[18] Harold Faller, "A West Virginian, One of Two Surviving Confederate Generals," in *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 22.

[19] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.); *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, I, Vol. II, p. 788. The text of Lee's instructions to McCausland follows: You will proceed to the Valley of the Kanawha, and muster into the service of the State such volunteer companies (not exceeding ten) as may offer their services, in compliance with the call of the governor; take command of them, and direct the military operations for the protection of the section of the country.

In raising these troops McCausland had to rely on the draft, for which he was criticized.[20] He organized the Thirty-Sixth Regiment of Virginia infantry, and later became its colonel. Some of the best blood of western Virginia counties was in this regiment. It was composed of soldiers, once they were trained, who were ever ready to follow, no matter what the dangers were, if McCausland led the way. To his men he was best known as "Tiger John."[21]

May 3, 1861, Colonel Christopher Q. Tompkins took command of McCausland's forces,[22] but to McCausland fell the task of whipping the men into shape for active duty. May 16, 1861, he wrote from Buffalo to Colonel Francis H. Smith of Virginia Military Institute for help, saying that he needed troops, supplies, and drillmasters to prepare the men for the warm work ahead. Of the suggestion of an Ohio paper that his troops should be captured as Missouri troops were, McCausland declared, "They can't take us alive."[23]

On June 28, 1861, McCausland again wrote to Colonel Smith. This time he gave a picture of the recruits sent to him and of future plans. He said his men, though ill-clad and undisciplined, were being formed into an effective

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Your policy will be strictly defensive, and you will endeavor to give quiet and insurance to the inhabitants. It has been reported that two companies are already found in Kanawha County, Captain Patten's and Captain Swann's, and that there are two in Putnam County, Captain Becket's and Captain Fife's. It is supposed that others will offer their services. The number of enlisted men to a company, fixed by the Convention, is eighty-two. You will report the condition of the arms, etc., of each company, and, to enable you to supply deficiencies, five hundred muskets, of the old pattern will be sent. I regret to state that they are the only kind at present for issue. Four field pieces will also be sent you as soon as possible, for the service of which you are desired to organize a company of artillery. The position of the companies at present is left to your judgment, and you are desired to report what points below Charleston will most effectually accomplish the objects in view.

I am, sir, etc.

R. E. Lee
Major-General, Commanding

Captain George S. Patten is the same as Captain George S. Patton. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* makes a correction of this in Volume II. Also Captain Thomas B. Sevann has his name spelled Swann. (Corrections, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, I, Vol. II).

[20] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. II, p. 952. The governor of Virginia was issuing drafts for one or two hundred men in a county for the Virginia militia. General Alfred Buckley opposed these irregular drafts as he said it would hurt a general draft later, which seemed very likely.

[21] V. M. I., *Scrap Book*, Vol. IV, p. 24; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

[22] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. II, p. 800.

[23] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).

regiment to make an attack into Ohio across from Point Pleasant. He also mentioned the fact that General Henry A. Wise, ex-governor of Virginia, was having difficulty in raising troops in this region and had *"only* 300 in his *Legion."*[24]

Earlier Wise had been appointed brigadier general and authorized to raise a command, later known as "Wise's Legion." Wise was popular with the people of northwest Virginia and was expected to increase volunteering. But, according to McCausland, Wise had his troubles. In time, however, he succeeded in enlisting 2,705 men in the Great Kanawha Valley region.[25]

In all of this period there was fear of an attack in the Kanawha Valley. Federal troops were stationed at Gallipolis, Ohio, to watch developments there and elsewhere along the border.[26] All the while McCausland drilled his troops and prepared. On July 3, he wrote Colonel Smith, asking him for badly needed cartridges and powder.[27]

The expected attack came on July 17, 1861, when a force under General Jacob D. Cox met a detachment of Wise's command at Scary on the Great Kanawha about fifteen miles west of Charleston. McCausland helped drive Cox back to the Pocotaligo.[28] Later, on July 24, Wise fell back to Charleston before a superior Union force.[29] McClellan's advance to Cheat Mountain frightened the South and Wise, acting under discretionary orders, abandoned Charleston and retreated up the Kanawha. July 27, he left Gauley Bridge, burning the bridge over Gauley River, and after a march of over 100 miles reached Lewisburg on the last day of the month. He pitched his camp at Burger's Mill.[30]

This Federal success was important, as it gave them

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[24] *Ibid.* The italicized words show that McCausland was a bit sarcastic in his comment and the figures are probably correct, as he knew them. However, on July 8, Wise reported 2,700 troops in his immediate command. (Barton H. Wise, *The Life of Henry Wise*, pp. 284-286).
[25] C. H. Ambler, *A History of West Virginia*, p. 338; Jed Hotchkiss, "Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. III, p. 60.
[26] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. II, p. 888.
[27] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).
[28] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. II, p. 292.
[29] Hotchkiss, "Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. III, p. 61.
[30] *Ibid.*, p. 61.

control of the mines, blast furnaces, foundries, the salt-works, and the navigable waters of the Ohio; petroleum wells of the Little Kanawha; and camps of observation far into Virginia, from which raiding parties were constantly working. The Confederates were unable to recruit more troops in this section, but they had to watch the Federals constantly.[31]

John B. Floyd, an ex-secretary of war and ex-governor, was also in southwest Virginia and, after Wise's retreat, was ordered to move to the region of Lewisburg and take command of the two armies.[32] Floyd and Wise clashed over policy and created a critical situation.

Floyd asked Wise to detail McCausland to his command, which request was granted on August 15, 1861. After some delay Floyd and McCausland left White Sulphur for Carnifex Ferry on August 22, 1861.[33] At this time McCausland's command was torn by desertion and furlough. His men were also barefoot, without clothing, and sick with measles.[34]

August 26, Floyd achieved a victory over Colonel Erastus B. Tyler at Cross Lanes, Nicholas County, where he took one hundred prisoners and killed fifty Federals. In that engagement he had the aid of Generals Augustus A. Chapman and Alfred Beckley, as well as McCausland and Colonel Christopher Q. Tompkins.[35] Fearing an attack from General William S. Rosecrans and waiting for reenforcements from Wise, Floyd remained inactive at Carnifex Ferry.[36]

From Summersville, September 8, McCausland informed Floyd that the Federals, led by Rosecrans, were advancing from Sutton. Already they were at Powell's Mountain with approximately 6,000 men. On September 9, the enemy moved forward and the next day met Floyd's

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[31] *Ibid.*, p. 62.
[32] *Ibid.*, p. 62.
[33] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. V, pp. 789, 801.
[34] *Ibid.*, p. 154; Robert White, "West Virginia," in *"Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 36.
[35] *Ibid.*; Jacob D. Cox, *Reminiscences of the Civil War*, Vol. I, p. 95.
[36] *Ibid.*, p. 97; White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 37.

army at Carnifex Ferry. After a spirited battle of four hours neither side was victorious. Floyd, however, recrossed the Gauley and moved to Dogwood Gap the ensuing night.[37]

When Lee, after his defeat at Cheat Mountain on September 12, took command of the Confederate forces in the Kanawha region, Wise was at Little Sewell Mountain. The latter had urged Floyd, his superior, to leave Meadow Bluff and join him, but this Floyd refused to do.

Finally Lee, in order to please Wise, even though he agreed with Floyd that Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier County, was the place to meet the enemy, ordered Floyd to Little Sewell Mountain opposite Big Sewell Mountain where the Federals under Generals Jacob D. Cox and Rosecrans were encamped. On October 5, however, the Union forces retired from their precarious position and fell back to the Hawk's Nest about mid-October.[38] Lee then went to Staunton and left Floyd with 2,000 men to follow the Federals to Fayetteville and thence to nearby Cotton Hill. On November 1, Floyd attacked Rosecrans at Gauley, but without success.[39] He then took position on Cotton Hill.

By November 6, Floyd's staff, which included McCausland, began to feel that its position on Cotton Hill was unsafe and submitted a petition to Floyd asking him to move to one of the following places: Newbern, Dublin, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, or to a more active field of operation. Floyd said he would have to wait orders from the War Department before he could move.[40] On November 10, he was attacked by Colonel Charles A. Devilliers and retreated to Loop Mountain and on November 14, he fell back to Piney Creek.[41]

When Floyd was ordered to Dublin Depot in December, the guards left at Meadow Bluff were on December 15 attacked and scattered by Colonel George Crook.[42] Shortly

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[37] *Ibid.*, p. 39.
[38] *Ibid.*, p. 43; Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 114.
[39] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 45.
[40] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. II, pp. 369, 371.
[41] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 46.
[42] *Ibid.*, p. 47; Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 148.

after this Floyd and his army were attached to the army of General Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, Kentucky. McCausland and his command went with him.[43]

FORT DONELSON AND WESTERN VIRGINIA, 1862

Floyd was stationed in February, 1862, at Fort Donelson where, as a part of General Albert Sidney Johnston's command, his force met a severe setback at the hands of Ulysses S. Grant. February 13, Floyd ordered McCausland from Cumberland City, where he had been in quarters, to Fort Donelson, which was being attacked by the Federals. He arrived at daylight, and was at once ordered into the trenches,[44] where he supported Captain Henry Green's battery on the left wing. He was under fire all day.[45]

February 14, there was continued skirmishing with artillery and musketry. Then the gunboats began a bombardment, but McCausland's brigade received no injuries. During the night the Confederates threw up a good earthwork in front of their battery, to repulse the attacks of the enemy. About midnight, McCausland received orders to concentrate his brigade near the left wing and at daylight on the morning of the 15th, this column, under General Gideon J. Pillow, sallied from the left and engaged General John A. McClernand.

McCausland's brigade was a reserve for that of Colonel William E. Baldwin, but when the enemy pressed to his right, McCausland at once moved to Baldwin's support and engaged the enemy in thick undergrowth and in a rough and rolling country. When his firing had checked McClernand, McCausland ordered a charge that routed the enemy for two miles and he halted only at the order of General Pillow. As planned, the entire besieged army could have escaped through this opening in the Union

[43] Ambler, *West Virginia: Stories and Biographies*, p. 301; McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).
[44] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. VII, p. 277.
[45] *Ibid.*, p. 277.

lines, but General Pillow intervened and caused Floyd to change the orders. The Thirty-Sixth Virginia under command of McCausland lost fourteen killed and forty-six wounded. It captured one field gun and 200 Enfield rifles. McCausland said his men behaved gallantly.[46]

Of this engagement General Pillow commended McCausland for his gallantry.[47] Colonel Baldwin said: "I cannot forbear to mention that Colonel McCausland, not assigned to my command, voluntarily tendered his cooperation and was conspicuous for his daring intrepidity."[48]

Regardless of McCausland's bravery and that of others, Fort Donelson was unable to withstand the relentless counter attack of Grant and, though Pillow objected, Floyd decided to accept Grant's "unconditional surrender" terms. He then turned his command over to Pillow who refused it, thus giving to General Simon B. Buckner the unpleasant duty of surrender.[49]

Because of his record in Buchanan's cabinet Floyd was regarded generally in the North as a thief and an aggravated traitor. Threats were common that he should hang, if he fell into the hands of the Union army. From the extensive circulation of northern newspapers in the South, Floyd must have been aware of this, for in the conference with his generals discussing the surrender he said: "We will have to capitulate; but, gentlemen, you know my position with the Federals; it wouldn't do; it wouldn't do."[50]

Sunday, February 16, two small steamers, arriving at the fort about daybreak, furnished Floyd and about 1,500 of his troops, McCausland included, a means of escape. Pillow crossed the river in a skiff; Colonel Nathan B. Forrest took 500 of his cavalry, and a number of men from the infantry and artillery regiments, mounted on artillery horses, over the road which was submerged by the overflow of the Cumberland.[51]

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[46] *Ibid.*, p. 278; M. F. Force, *From Fort Henry to Corinth*, p. 54.
[47] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. VII, p. 284.
[48] *Ibid.*, pp. 284, 341.
[49] J. F. Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Vol. III, p. 479.
[50] *Ibid.*, p. 480.
[51] *Ibid.*, p. 480.

Because of the surrender, President Jefferson Davis was greatly displeased and relieved Floyd and Pillow of their commands. Davis then tried to determine why information had not been given as to the insufficiency of the garrison; why they had not evacuated the post sooner; why they had abandoned the command; how they escaped; and why certain troops were selected to escape.[52]

Floyd's answer to Davis's inquiries may be summarized as follows: First, the enemy had 119 regiments. Many Confederate leaders realized the futility of trying to defeat the Union forces at this time. Floyd had told his superior officers that Fort Donelson was a dangerous place to concentrate, even with 20,000 men.

Second, the men were not in condition—they had fought eighty-four hours constantly and were exhausted. They could have tried to escape by cutting their way through, and lost three-fourths of their men, or marched through water three-feet deep, which the medical officer advised against, thus losing one-half of the command.

Third, he did not believe in surrendering the "entire army." His was the dangerous job of taking those who could go. Those who remained were safe.

Fourth, a senior officer has a right to choose any troops for any movement. However, his troops were nearest the boats, and so they were first. No one was excluded because he belonged to another regiment. Of the 13,829 that surrendered, three of the companies were his own—French's, Guy's, and Jackson's. Five thousand were able to escape, where otherwise the whole force would have had to surrender.[53]

When asked his opinion regarding the necessity for the surrender, McCausland said: "I do not think it would have been possible for our troops to have cut their way through the enemy lines. An attempt would certainly have resulted in the loss of one-half of our entire army,

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[52] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. VII, p. 254.

[53] *Ibid.*, pp. 270-275; Force, *From Fort Henry to Corinth*, p. 61. French, Guy, and Jackson led Virginia artillery companies. Very little is mentioned of them in this engagement.

including the whole baggage, army supplies, and artillery."[54]

They had their questionable opportunity to escape on the 14th when McClernand was routed. After that any effort would have been foolhardy. At least, that was the concensus of opinion of the staff. For his part in Fort Donelson, McCausland suffered later by being denied promotions as fast as he or his men expected them. Some said that President Davis was resentful that certain Mississippi troops were surrendered. Major William N. Brown claimed that his Mississippi regiment could have escaped and was not permitted to do so. This was denied by Floyd.[55]

From Fort Donelson General Floyd and those who escaped with him went to Murfreesboro. From there McCausland marched his troops to Nashville, where he reorganized them and moved to Chattanooga. Here he remained until after the battle of Shiloh. He then went back to Wytheville, Virginia,[56] where on April 9, 1862, he received orders from Richmond to take the Thirty-Sixth Virginia to Lewisburg and report to General Henry Heth.[57]

On the night of May 9, 1862, McCausland and Colonel Walter H. Jenifer drove General Jacob D. Cox out of Pearisburg, Giles County, where the Union army held the New River Narrows. Within a few miles of Pearisburg the pickets fired upon the Confederate advance which was a signal for them to storm the place. In face of the enemy lodged on a hill, the spirit and fire of the Confederates seemed to know no bounds. McCausland drove Cox through the town and pursued him seven miles.

By this victory the Confederate army regained control of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, made necessary by the previous abandonment of the Virginia Railroad.[58]

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[54] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. VII, p. 414.
[55] *Ibid.*, pp. 275, 383; Force, *From Fort Henry to Corinth*, p. 59.
[56] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.); *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 222.
[57] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 59.
[58] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XII, pt. I, p. 495.

Of McCausland's part in the Pearisburg victory General Heth said: "I never witnessed better or more determined fighting. It is with some hesitation, where all did so well, that I mention names. To Colonels Jenifer and McCausland my special thanks are due and they deserve the approbation of the department."[59]

May 16, Heth again attacked Cox, this time on Flat Top Mountain in present West Virginia, and Cox retreated. Heth then marched against Lewisburg which was held by Colonel George Crook. But the attack which was made May 23 failed, and Heth retired to the Narrows.[60]

During June, July, and August, 1862, only a few minor skirmishes occurred. It was at this time that the friends of McCausland were trying to have him made a brigadier general. On this subject J. G. Newman, who had been selected by McCausland's friends, wrote on June 25, 1862, to General Francis H. Smith, Superintendent of Virginia Military Institute. Newman asked General Smith, who knew McCausland well, for a recommendation to send to President Jefferson Davis. Among other things, Newman said:

> **Colonel McCausland will be recommended by petitions from the officers of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment; also by a number of members of Congress and judges; I served as Captain of a company in Colonel McCausland's regiment for one year, and can say that he was always with his regiment and won distinction in every battle he was in. He is a man of temperate habits, fine sense, cool courage, and has one of the best disciplined and most efficient regiments in the service.**[61]

McCausland knew about this effort and wrote to General Smith, saying: "Some of my friends are trying for my promotion and as you were kind enough to write a letter of recommendation for me some time ago I am induced to ask you to write another. Please send it to Honorable

[59] *Ibid.*, p. 492.
[60] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 59.
[61] Cox, *Reminiscences*, Vol. I, p. 220; McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).

James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Virginia."[62]

McCausland was, however, doing more than trying to get promoted. Among other things, he was thinking of his men, as well as himself. For example, a private, Alexander Robinson, was captured July 13, 1862, at Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier County, by the Federals and shot because, as they said, "he hadn't surrendered the day before when he was firing at them." McCausland had the matter investigated. He wrote Colonel George Crook, and Crook promised to see that those guilty were punished.[63]

In this same part of July, 1862, Floyd was stirring up dissension in western Virginia. Brigadier General Heth said he was working against the Confederate army because of disappointment and was trying to break it down in southwestern Virginia by his opposition to the conscript law. When McCausland was attached to Heth, he accused Floyd of trying to prevent men reenlisting under Heth's command.[64]

With Lee successful against Pope on the Rappahannock, Cox was sent to Washington and Colonel Joseph A. J. Lightburn was put in command of the Federal forces in the Kanawha Valley; those around Moorefield and Franklin had previously withdrawn. Therefore, Lee ordered General William W. Loring from the Narrows "to clear the Valley of the Kanawha and then operate northwardly so as to join me in the Valley of Virginia."[65]

To help Loring in the execution of this order, General Albert G. Jenkins made his famous raid of 1862. Setting out from Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, at the head of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry of 550 men, he marched through Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Randolph, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer, Calhoun, Roane, and Jackson counties to the Ohio River which he crossed at Ravenswood. Avoiding Federals at the mouth of the Kanawha, he rejoined

[62] *Ibid.*
[63] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, II, Vol. IV, pp. 846-847.
[64] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. LII, pt. II, p. 327.
[65] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 61.

his command by keeping to the south of the Kanawha River. All told, he covered a distance of more than 500 miles. Among his reprisals were 300 prisoners, 5,000 stands of arms taken on August 30, at Buckhannon, and $5,525 taken from a Federal paymaster at Ripley, Jackson County.[66]

The way thus cleared, Loring, with four brigades of cavalry and artillery (McCausland commanding the fourth) moved on Fayetteville, September 10, and defeated General Lightburn, who was driven to Montgomery Ferry.[67] In the attack near Montgomery, McCausland was placed at the front. Later he was sent across the Kanawha River in pursuit of the enemy.[68]

As the Federals crossed at Montgomery, they set fire to the ferry in an attempt to prevent the Confederates from crossing. Four of them, Dr. Joseph F. Watkins, Lieutenant Alexander H. Samuels, W. H. Harmon, and Allen Thompson swam across the river in face of gun-fire, seized the ferry, brought it back, and put out the flames with water from their hats. General John Echols's, McCausland's and Colonel George S. Patton's brigades then crossed the river, took the camp which the Federals had abandoned, and resumed the pursuit.[69]

At Elk River, near Charleston, the suspension bridge having been burned by the retreating Federals, McCausland forded that stream about two miles above the town. Upon his arrival at the ford, it was found impossible to cross with infantry and artillery. Accordingly, he ordered the cavalry to cross and move down the opposite shore and then move to his extreme left, where his men collected boats and were ready to cross, when nightfall put an end to the conflict. Early the next morning they crossed and came to the enemy's camp. By that time the Federals were retreating down the Kanawha but they had to alter their course as Jenkins came down Coal River, struck their

[66] C. H. Ambler, *West Virginia, The Mountain State*, p. 362.
[67] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 66; Ambler, *History of West Virginia*, p. 339.
[68] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XIX, pp. 1083-1084.
[69] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 66.

flank, and compelled them to go by Ravenswood to Point Pleasant, thence into Ohio.[70]

In this campaign, September 10-16, involving a mountain march of 169 miles from Giles Court House, the Confederates lost eighteen killed and eighty-nine wounded. Lightburn reported a loss of twenty-five killed, ninety-five wounded, and 190 missing. Though he seized considerable booty, Lightburn was compelled to abandon immense stores, worth about one million dollars, and did not have time to destroy the important salt works. The Confederate forces were now in command of the Kanawha Valley.[71]

Of the leaders in the campaign General Loring said: "To Generals [John] Williams and Echols, Colonels [Gabriel C.?] Wharton and McCausland, who were commanding brigades, I take pleasure in according the praise which they deserve for their efficient services and cordial execution of my commands."[72] Of McCausland's part in the skirmish before Fayette Court House, General Williams said: "McCausland, with the Thirty-Sixth, in gallant style, occupied a house and some stumps of trees from which the enemy had greatly annoyed us."[73]

Lee wanted Loring to leave the Kanawha Valley to go to Winchester and leave a force under Floyd to hold what they gained. Meanwhile, Loring was to have destroyed military depots at Clarksburg and Grafton, and captured important Union men and sent them to Richmond. Loring replied that he was starting on October 7, by way of Lewisburg and Monterey. He sent out expeditions but finally decided to hold the Kanawha Valley. Because of Loring's ineptitude General John Echols was on October 15, appointed his successor. Under his leadership the army started back to Charleston on October 17.[74]

Later, the Union armies were reenforced and Echols was driven back to Raleigh and thence to the Lewisburg-

[70] *Ibid.*, p. 67; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XIX, pt. I, p. 1090.
[71] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 67.
[72] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XIX, p. 1074.
[73] *Ibid.*, p. 1082.
[74] White, "West Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. II, p. 69.

Princeton Line. As the Federals still had control of Beverly in the north and thus recovered the central Kanawha Valley region, the situation at the end of 1862 was about the same as at the end of 1861.[75]

November 28, 1862, McCausland was stationed at Princeton. In December he was transferred to General Sam Jones, who was protecting the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and the saltworks in Wythe and Smyth Counties. As West Virginia was to be admitted to separate statehood, Jones felt the Federals would attack in the spring. Therefore, he asked for troops to meet them.[76]

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, 1863

January 2, 1863, McCausland, while at Princeton, was warned that the enemy was in strong force at Pound Gap, Virginia, and to be ready to move to the Narrows if necessary.[77] He expected an attack on the saltworks at Saltville, Smyth County, which were quite essential to the Confederate cause, but this attack was not made.[78] He was therefore rather inactive during January and February. He had given up hope of promotion to a brigadier generalship. March 11, 1863, he wrote to General Francis H. Smith, of Virginia Military Institute, concerning this, saying:

> **My friends assure me that it is not from want of inclination—but rather the want of an opportunity that the appointment has not been made. Colonel Gabriel C. Wharton's claims have also been urged and the department is disinclined to choose between us. As far as I am concerned, I have waived any claim that I may have in Wharton's favor. After the treatment that I received last summer from the department I cannot expect any promotion.[79]**

The ill treatment referred to was President Davis's rebuke of General Floyd and his men for the manner of their escape at Fort Donelson, where, as has been seen, certain

[75] *Ibid.*, p. 71.
[76] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. II, p. 1083.
[77] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XX, pt. II, p. 478.
[78] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XXV, pt. II, p. 599.
[79] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).

Confederate troops surrendered. Because of this official reproof, McCausland's promotion was not forthcoming. He was forced to wait a year, until he had clearly shown his great qualities of leadership at the battle of Cloyd Mountain.

In March, 1863, General Albert G. Jenkins made an infantry raid into the Kanawha Valley in search of supplies and to harass the enemy. In support of this movement McCausland attacked Fayetteville. His purpose was not primarily to seize Fayetteville but to make it uncomfortable for the Federals and, if possible, to make them fall back to Charleston. He hoped thus to cut up the enemy's troops and capture needed salt supplies. McCausland and his men were expected to insure the success of Jenkins's expedition,[80] for General Sam Jones, who was in charge of the Dublin Depot region, placed much reliance on McCausland's coolness and good judgment in the execution of orders.

In his move against Fayetteville McCausland was instructed not to carry many supplies. Instead, he was to have them brought up, if necessary, or to use any that he might capture from the enemy at Fayetteville. If he failed, he was to retreat to Piney, near Raleigh Court House. Whatever he did, he was not to have his troops cut up in trying to take or hold Fayetteville. It was not worth the sacrifice as it could not be held at that time.[81]

As a diversion, the Federals attacked Lewisburg on May 2, and threatened the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at the Narrows. McCausland sent Thurmond's companies to help Echols hold the railroad and thus weakened his own force.[82]

May 13, Brigadier General John D. Imboden, returning from the famous Jones-Imboden raid in present West Virginia, reached Lewisburg where a Federal force expected to cut him off. To do this the Federals would have

[80] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXV, pt. II, p. 667.
[81] *Ibid.*, p. 669.
[82] *Ibid.*, p. 767.

to send troops from Fayetteville and thus weaken themselves there. If such were the case, McCausland was to attack Fayetteville. However, his main objective was to keep the Federals from attacking Imboden. If possible, he was to capture Fayetteville and Imboden was to help him.[83]

With three regiments and one cavalry battalion, McCausland on May 19, without help from Imboden, attacked Fayetteville, which was then held by Colonel Charles Bramon White. The attack continued until noon May 20, but when White was reenforced by three regiments, McCausland withdrew to Raleigh Court House and then to Piney.[84] Of his attack at Fayetteville General Sam Jones on May 29 wrote: "I am highly pleased with your management of the demonstration on Fayetteville."[85]

Having been forced from his position at Piney, near Raleigh Court House, by a superior force of the enemy under General Eliakim P. Scammon, McCausland retired in July to Flat Top Mountain. Finding that the enemy did not follow him with their main body and was endeavoring to pass in his rear with a large cavalry force, he continued the retreat to Mercer Court House, where he learned that enemy cavalry had passed through Abb's Valley, Tazewell County. At once he sent cavalry to intercept them and infantry to block the roads, but before these movements could be executed the enemy had retreated in the direction of Wytheville, Wythe County. Confederate cavalry pursued until they met with Major Andrew J. May of General John Williams's command, who stopped the chase.[86]

On the morning of the 19th, McCausland moved with a part of his infantry, cavalry, and artillery through Rocky Gap, Bland County, in the direction of Wytheville. He halted the infantry and artillery at the Gap and continued with the cavalry, but, on reaching Bland Court House, he

[83] James M. Callahan, *Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia*, p. 157; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXV, pt. II, p. 799.
[84] *Ibid.*, p. 822.
[85] *Ibid.*, p. 824.
[86] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XXVII, pt. II, pp. 961-962.

found that the enemy had retired toward Tazewell County. At no time had he come in McCausland's direction or passed the mountain at any of the crossings guarded by his forces. Scammon had passed beyond him. As soon as he found he could not come up with the enemy, McCausland stopped at Rocky Gap and remained there. On the morning of the 19th, he also sent a sufficient garrison to guard the Narrows.[87]

Of this lost opportunity to capture Scammon's forces McCausland says:

> I am sure that some one is to blame for the escape of the enemy. I am also of the opinion that the cavalry force that was in Tazewell, under General Williams and Major May, was sufficient to have captured the enemy if it had been properly managed. If the gap at Crabtree had been occupied by Major May, or had he permitted Captain H. Bowen to have occupied it (which he would have done) the enemy could have been driven upon me at Rocky Gap and they could not have escaped. Again, if General Williams had moved with the celerity that the occasion required, and attacked the enemy in force, instead of skirmishing with his rear, he would have defeated them, and taken or scattered most of them. I never could come up with them with my infantry, and those commanding the cavalry failed because they did not charge the enemy with their whole force when they did overtake them.[88]

Captain H. Bowen gave strength to McCausland's criticism by saying: "If they (General Williams and Major May) had any means of ascertaining the road which the enemy intended to come, the troops could have been posted so as to make them surrender or abandon the idea of passing through Abb's Valley."[89] On the other hand his men were loyal to General Williams and attributed his failure to his command which consisted of new recruits, numbering only one-fourth as many as the enemy.[90]

During August, September, and October, 1863, McCausland was guarding the railroad near New River

[87] *Ibid.*, p. 961.
[88] *Ibid.*, p. 962.
[89] *Ibid.*, p. 963.
[90] *Ibid.*, p. 959.

Bridge, where he expected an attack of 600 or 700 Federals from Wyoming County. He was cautioned repeatedly to help guard the Princeton-Lewisburg Line and, if necessary, to fall back and help protect the saltworks at Saltville. If he could, he was to hold the Narrows, Giles County, and Rocky Gap, Bland County. Conditions became so serious that the Sixteenth Virginia was taken from McCausland and sent to Saltville. This left him only a regiment each of infantry and cavalry.[91] It was reported that General Scammon had gone to Washington, but McCausland later learned this was false. Scammon was still at Lewisburg, and his movements were carefully guarded.[92]

As the situation around the Narrows was not serious, McCausland on November 29 left a guard there and moved to Lewisburg, where he helped General John Echols retard General William W. Averell with over 3,000 men in his retreat after the "Big Salem Raid." On December 13, McCausland joined Echols at Pickaway Plains, Monroe County, and on the 18th they met Averell in a slight engagement at Sweet Springs. By December 21, General Sam Jones had assumed command of the Confederate forces, consisting of McCausland, Echols, General John D. Imboden and Colonel William L. Jackson, in this attempt to halt Averell. They trailed him to White Sulphur Springs but did not prevent his reaching Beverly on Christmas Eve. Though he lost 119 men in this stroke, Averell destroyed a long stretch of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad near Salem.[93]

THE BATTLE OF CLOYD MOUNTAIN

In March, 1864, General John C. Breckenridge replaced General Sam Jones as commander of the Dublin Depot region. Breckenridge's force at this time included General John Echols in Greenbrier and Monroe Counties; General Albert G. Jenkins at Callaghan's Station and Dublin,

[91] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XXX, pt. IV, p. 676.
[92] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XXIX, pt. II, p. 793.
[93] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XXIX, pt. I, p. 949; Ambler, *Mountain State*, p. 368.

Pulaski County; Colonel William L. Jackson at Covington, Alleghany County; Colonel Gabriel C. Wharton at the Narrows, Giles County; Generals William E. Jones and John Morgan at Saltville, Smyth County, and McCausland at Princeton, Mercer County,[94] where he had been since January preparing for the spring campaign. McCausland had 1,145 men, all enlisted for the duration of the war.[95]

By April, it was obvious that the Union armies were planning two major offensives in this region—one up the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton to be led by General Franz Sigel and another across the mountains from the Kanawha commanded by General George Crook.[96] Crook was to destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and to seize the saltworks at Saltville in Smyth County. For this purpose Crook had, after he had been joined by General William W. Averell, according to reports from scouts from Charleston, nine infantry and seven cavalry regiments. He had also fifteen pieces of artillery.[97]

These operations were of alarming significance to the Confederates as they were low in breadstuffs and forage; their military roads were not yet completed; then, too, the Shenandoah Valley had been stripped of troops to reenforce Lee in the Wilderness.[98] Breckenridge proposed, however, to halt Sigel at Staunton with the aid of Wharton and Imboden. Jenkins, who was at Dublin, and McCausland, who was at Princeton, were to impede Crook, so as to prevent his junction with Sigel.[99]

As Crook, with fourteen regiments, moved up from Fayetteville to Princeton, after making a feint as though going to Lewisburg, McCausland fell back to Dublin. Because of lack of transportation, his tools and tents—and

[94] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXIII, p. 583; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[95] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 1136, 1212; *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XXVII, p. 718.
[96] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 1253; *Ibid.*, 1297; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[97] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXIII, p. 1297.
[98] *Ibid.*, p. 1325; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[99] *Ibid.*

these had been captured from Federal forces—were left behind. These Crook destroyed.[100]

While waiting at Dublin for cars to move his troops, McCausland was joined by Jenkins who informed him that they were to stop Crook, then encamped about eight miles distant. For that purpose they immediately moved to the Joseph Cloyd farm, not far from Crook's camp, where they selected a favorable location at the base of Cloyd Mountain. The spot chosen was one that made retreat easy, if necessary.[101]

On the morning of May 9, Crook advanced upon Jenkins and McCausland but was repulsed. In a second assault Jenkins received a mortal wound which, when complicated with pneumonia, caused his death twelve days later. When Jenkins was removed from the conflict McCausland assumed command. He reformed his lines as he withdrew to Dublin and New River Bridge.[102] He was reenforced at the bridge by 500 men under Colonel D. Howard Smith and there prepared a new defense.[103] On the morning of May 10, 1864, McCausland drew up his troops, placed sharpshooters along the bank of the New River, and pointed his artillery toward the bridge. Then was fought an artillery duel of four hours, which ended only when McCausland's ammunition supply ran out. He retreated and Crook burned the bridge.[104]

Crook had intended to move on Salem, but, when he saw that McCausland had moved to Big Hill and blocked his path, he moved to Blacksburg.[105] Colonels William H. French and William L. Jackson, acting under orders from McCausland, then drove Crook from Blacksburg to Newport, where he gave them battle. Though he defeated them, he withdrew over Salt Pond Mountain, Giles County, leaving many wagons, harnesses, horseshoes, ambulances, and horse-collars. During the latter part of this campaign

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[100] *Ibid.*; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 10.
[101] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[102] *Ibid.*; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 44.
[103] *Ibid.*, p. 46; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[104] *Ibid.*
[105] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. LI, pt. II, p. 928; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

there was a severe storm that slowed Crook down and caused him great difficulty in getting over Salt Pond Mountain.[106]

Averell had meanwhile tried to reach Saltville to destroy the saltworks but he was turned back at Wytheville by General John Morgan. Averell then attempted to join Crook but was prevented from doing this by French and Jackson who drove him into the mountains. After much delay he joined Crook.[107]

McCausland hoped to aid French and Jackson at Newport in their effort to cut Averell off, but because of swollen streams, he arrived too late. He then returned to Christiansburg where he rested, got supplies, and reorganized his command, which now included Jenkins's force.[108]

The fight at Cloyd Mountain was made under great disadvantages to the Confederates and, considering their numbers and losses, it was a remarkable battle. The Federals had 7,500 men to the Confederates 2,300. The Federal loss was nearly 1,000 killed, wounded, captured, and missing. The Confederate loss was a heavy one—538 in killed, wounded, captured, and missing. But it was a sacrifice the Confederates could well afford to make. It kept Crook from destroying the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.[109] McCausland said of the Union offensive:

> In this campaign Crook really accomplished nothing commensurate with his preparations. He took off a few guns and burned New River Bridge but his object was to get to Salem and be joined there by Hunter or Sigel in which he was frustrated by the fight at Cloyd's farm and the defeat of Sigel by Breckenridge at or near New Market. We succeeded in getting Crook away from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad which was of vital importance in transporting supplies from Southwestern Virginia.[110]

At the battle of Cloyd Mountain and the engagement

[106] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, p. 741; G. E. Pond, *The Shenandoah Valley in 1864* (Campaigns of the Civil War Series) p. 13.
[107] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, p. 45; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[108] *Ibid.*
[109] *Ibid.*; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 46.
[110] *Ibid.*, p. 44; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

following it, McCausland showed ability. For years he had been trying to gain a promotion and his friends had tried to obtain it for him. At Cloyd Mountain his deeds spoke for him. Moreover, James A. Seddon, the Confederate Secretary of War, said McCausland's official report of the Cloyd Mountain Campaign was "clear and unpretending." The conservative President, Jefferson Davis, described it as "satisfactory."[111] McCausland was on May 24, made a brigadier general.[112]

THE LYNCHBURG CAMPAIGN, 1864

After the Union armies had been repulsed in their Salem raid, General Franz Sigel was superseded by General David Hunter who was instructed to keep the Confederate Shenandoah Valley armies busy, so as to prevent them from aiding Lee. Hunter was expected to live off the country as much as possible by foraging widely.[113]

To foil Hunter, General William E. Jones on May 26, took his troops by rail to Staunton. McCausland was then at Union, West Virginia, with a reorganized force of 1,000 cavalry and 300 infantry. Jones directed McCausland to watch and prevent Crook and Averell from reenforcing Hunter.[114] For this purpose McCausland moved by way of Sweet Springs to the vicinity of Covington and thence to Panther Gap, near Goshen, Rockbridge County. There his force stood athwart Crook's line of march, but he was unable to dispute with any success the passage of the Federals through Panther Gap. Although he delayed the enemy a whole day, Crook pressed on and destroyed the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.[115]

Next day McCausland took position in Buffalo Gap. Augusta County, reenforced by Colonel William L. Jackson, who had been at Covington. While here, McCausland learned of Hunter's victory at Piedmont on June 5, of

[111] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 46.
[112] *Ibid.*, p. 747.
[113] G. E. Pond, *The Shenandoah Valley in the Civil War*, p. 22.
[114] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[115] *Ibid.*; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 96

Jones's death in that engagement, of the capture of 1,500 of his men, and of the retreat of the Confederates to Waynesboro. McCausland immediately sent Jackson to aid them.[116]

When Crook came up in front of Buffalo Gap and turned off to pass North Mountain by Pond Gap, McCausland passed up the foot of the mountain to Middlebrook and went into camp. There he remained guarding the approaches of the Upper Valley until Hunter, who was then at Staunton with the combined forces of Crook and Averell, commenced his movement toward Lexington and Lynchburg.[117]

Hunter's army, totaling about 15,000 men, started toward Lexington by three parallel columns, one by the main road, one by the Middlebrook-Brownsburg Road, and the other, the cavalry, by the road that follows the base of North Mountain. McCausland kept his main force on the road through Brownsburg. At this place, Crook attacked viciously, but by hard fighting and skillful marching McCausland kept Crook in his front. McCausland, however, gradually fell back until he came on June 11 to the vicinity of Lexington and, after destroying the bridge across North River by first filling it with hay and saturating it with turpentine, he took position along its banks and on the cliffs commanding the approaches to the crossing.[118]

Hunter attempted to throw a pontoon bridge across the pool of water formed by the canal and Jordan's Mill Dam, but McCausland's men killed the pontooniers and drove off their supports. Hunter then placed his artillery in position on the high ground and commenced to batter down the walls of Virginia Military Institute, the "Hornet's Nest," located on a hill in the rear of McCausland's position.[119]

After remaining there most of the day, firing his artil-

[116] G. E. Pond, *The Shenandoah Valley*, p. 27; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[117] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 96; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[118] *Ibid.*; J. C. Wise, *Military History of the Virginia Military Institute*, p. 353.
[119] *Ibid.*, p. 357; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 96.

lery at a vacant building, and throwing shells into Lexington, Hunter moved a column of infantry and Averell's cavalry up North River, crossed the ford at Leyburn's Mill, and drove off the single regiment of defenders. By this time McCausland knew that it was beyond his power to save from the vengeance of Hunter the Virginia Military Institute. This wanton destruction grieved McCausland for he was attached to the Institute with the devotion peculiar to its graduates.[120]

After crossing the river and moving on the Confederate rear, Hunter left the river bank and headed his column toward Buchanan. He remained, however, at Lexington a day or more to get his trains and artillery over North River. It was during this interval that he destroyed the Military Institute along with the entire state library of rare and valuable books, plundered Washington College, and burned the residence of former Governor John Letcher over the heads of his wife and his children. As a Confederate writer declared, he did "everything that a monster could do to degrade and exasperate the citizens."[121]

As is well known, Hunter penetrated Virginia as far south as Lynchburg. McCausland was in Lexington a short time after Hunter retreated from that point and heard people of all stations inform him that their homes had been plundered and their property uselessly destroyed. Some of them stated that they had applied in person to Hunter for protection against the soldiers and that he drove them off with abuse and refused to do anything to protect them or their property. Some of these were Union people.[122] Captain Matthew White joined McCausland's army in the defense of Lexington, and then returned to his home outside the city. Because of his part in the campaign, Federals shot White as a bushwhacker.[123]

Hunter had left Lexington for Buchanan by the main road and McCausland continued in his front destroying

[120] *Ibid.*, p. 96; Wise, *Virginia Military Institute*, p. 355.
[121] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 96.
[122] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[123] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, II, Vol. VII, p. 431.

every bridge and culvert, and obstructing his line of march in every possible way. McCausland besides showed fight at every turn, sometimes causing Averell to form long lines of cavalry or bring up infantry supports only to find that in the meantime McCausland had moved away to repeat his tactics at some other point. Thus he continued until the Federals approached Buchanan where the James River and Kanawha Canal were spanned by a covered bridge. McCausland passed the river on this structure, then destroyed it. He described the incident in these words:

> It was filled by my orders on the sides with straw and this was saturated with oil and as soon as the rear guard passed at a gallop, I fired it with my own hands at the end next to the enemy and then crossed the river under the burning bridge, in a skiff, that I saw there. The troops, as fast as they filed through the lone bridge, were formed on the south bank of the river by officers of my staff that were stationed there for that purpose.[124]

Averell then pressed McCausland's rear guard and pushed for the bridge, but he was checked by Confederate fire. The oil and straw soon caused the entire structure to be consumed and the residue fell into the river. Thus, Hunter's march was stopped at this point. He said that the people of Buchanan objected to the burning of the bridge as unnecessary even from a military standpoint but "McCausland, with his characteristic recklessness, persisted."[125] What Hunter failed to mention was the fact that this daring act detained him at this point three days when time was exceedingly valuable.

While Hunter remained in Buchanan getting his trains over, McCausland had crossed the bridge by the Peaks of Otter Road and was encamped on Goose Creek, in Bedford County, five miles from Liberty, where he watched Hunter's movements.[126]

While in Buchanan, Hunter's headquarters were the

[124] *Ibid.*, I. Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 147; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[125] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 98.
[126] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

residence of a Mrs. Anderson. When he left he burned the house which contained many valuable things, such as silverware, paintings, and family relics that could not be replaced. The ladies were left without even the bare necessities of life.

The iron furnaces near Buchanan were burned and the Federal soldiers roamed over that neighborhood without restraint. No respect was paid to persons or property. A certain David Creigh who had shot a soldier for attempting to enter his house and insult his family was hanged at Hunter's orders. Crook and Averell remonstrated with him against this severe penalty, but in vain.[127] McCausland was perhaps later to think of this incident on a hot July day in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Hunter crossed the Blue Ridge by the Peaks of Otter Road and went into the Otter Valley near Liberty, Bedford County. With Hunter close upon his heels, McCausland proceeded towards Lynchburg by the main road after being reenforced by General John D. Imboden with 400 men. Crook approached by the Forest Depot Road.[128] McCausland burned the bridge across the Otter and again delayed the Federal trains and artillery, so that Hunter did not appear in front of Lynchburg until June 17. Because of McCausland's wary tactics, it took Hunter ten days to go from Staunton to Lynchburg. Unmolested, Averell could have traversed this distance with his cavalry in two days.[129] On this point McCausland later commented:

> It has always been a mystery to me why Averell did not press on with his cavalry. He certainly outnumbered my cavalry three to one. 'Tis true he was in a hostile country and I was on ground, every locality of which was familiar to me; also the citizens were unfriendly and gave him either no information at all or else deceived him by telling him what was not true. This was done in some localities at my suggestion.[130]

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[127] *Ibid.*
[128] *Ibid.*; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 146; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 32.
[129] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 146; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[130] *Ibid.*

When Hunter left Staunton for Lynchburg, McCausland estimated Hunter's force at 15,000 men, including 3,000 cavalry. Every day of his march McCausland sent dispatches to Richmond informing General Robert E. Lee, Governor William Smith, and President Jefferson Davis of Hunter's march, his strength, and his objective. At first they did not believe the situation was as serious as McCausland depicted, but when the reports kept coming and each day brought Hunter nearer Lynchburg, Lee finally sent General Jubal A. Early to meet him. With a force of 20,000 men that had been dispatched from other fields, Early prepared his defenses just outside of Lynchburg.[131]

June 17, Averell and Crook drove the Confederates back into Lynchburg. When Hunter came up with his forces that night he made preparations for a strong attack next day. Early the 18th the two armies met. The first attack lasted all forenoon, but neither side could prevail. About noon a Confederate division under General John C. Breckenridge made a surprise attack that almost routed Hunter. However, he reformed his lines and held firm. But it was soon apparent that his situation was becoming precarious and to avoid disaster he decided to retire. His retreat soon developed into flight.[132]

Of this operation in the Valley before Lynchburg, McCausland said:

> I have always felt proud of my efforts as a soldier in this Lynchburg campaign and believe that the people of the valley appreciated my opposition to Hunter. I think that I did as much with the limited means at my command as anyone else could have done. I had 1,000 men and 300 dismounted and some small guns to meet and delay this vast army. I did it and moreover secured a sufficient garrison for the place by the time it was attacked. There were no regular fights or battles. I did not have a man killed. Several were wounded but not seriously. There was some straggling but it was mostly confined to men that lived in the counties through which we were passing. They would go home to remove

[131] *Ibid.; The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 100.
[132] *Ibid.*, pp. 100, 684.

> their stock to the mountains and to see if anything could be done for their families.
>
> The country I passed through was all familiar ground to me; the Military Institute was my "Alma Mater." My kith and kin lived along the route taken by Hunter and everything that would stimulate a man to almost superhuman efforts was here found to help and force me to do my utmost.[133]

The citizens of Lynchburg lionized McCausland for the conspicuous part he played in the defense of their city. At the time they expressed thanks by an address from the city council. They also gave him a golden sword with the inscription, "The City of Lynchburg to General John McCausland, July 18, 1864," and a fine saddle horse with equipment, which included a pair of solid silver spurs. These were presented to him with many expressions of gratitude.[134]

For several years, on his birthday, the city council of Lynchburg sent McCausland telegrams of appreciation.[135] On the sixty-first anniversary of the defense of Lynchburg, June 18, 1925, Mayor Walker Pettyjohn sent McCausland this telegram: "On this sixty-first anniversary of the attack on Lynchburg, which you so ably repelled with troops under your command, permit me to remind you of the grateful remembrance of our people and express the wish that you are this day enjoying the satisfaction that must be yours through having served God and your fellowmen."[136]

FROM LYNCHBURG TO WASHINGTON, 1864

When Hunter retreated from Lynchburg, McCausland followed with his brigade to the Forest Depot Road ten miles from Lynchburg. From there he crossed the country and came upon the road in the rear of Hunter's entire army, where he learned that the trains of Crook's divisions

[133] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[134] V. M. I., *Scrap Book*, Vol. IV, p. 23.
[135] *Ibid.*, p. 24.
[136] Lynchburg *News* (Lynchburg, Virginia), June 18, 1925.

were but a short distance away. Although they were escorted by a cavalry regiment and an infantry battalion, McCausland moved at once against them. He succeeded in driving off the cavalry and capturing the entire train, but due to the cowardice and persistent disobedience of a colonel commanding one of his regiments, the Federal infantry escort recaptured the train and succeeded in getting to the main army. McCausland then returned to Lynchburg by a considerable detour around Hunter's left.[137]

Undaunted by these failures, McCausland moved to Salem. On this movement he was accompanied by General William E. Jones's old brigade, which together with McCausland's forces, was commanded by General Robert Ransom. Upon their arrival at Salem the Confederate scouts reported that Hunter's army was encamped in nearby meadows. There Hunter had parked his wagons and artillery and had begun grazing his horses. There were no pickets and some of Ransom's men, in the darkness and fog, approached to within a short distance of Hunter's camp without giving an alarm. The Confederate brigades were within a mile of the unguarded wagons and artillery which could have been captured had Ransom given the order. Instead, he permitted the trains and artillery to be moved off unmolested on the road leading to Craig Court House.[138]

Realizing that this was a good opportunity to get supplies and inflict damage on the enemy, McCausland asked permission to pursue. About eleven o'clock this request was granted and within an hour McCausland had moved to Hanging Rock, Roanoke County, dismounted most of his men, and attacked the train as it was moving through the Gap. He captured eleven pieces of artillery, two hundred prisoners, about two hundred horses, many wagons loaded with powder, boots, shoes, and plunder taken from houses along the line of march. This was the remainder

[137] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[138] *Ibid.*; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 39.

of the train that had not gotten through the Gap at Hanging Rock before McCausland attacked.[139]

McCausland sent the captured supplies to Fincastle, Botetourt County, then occupied the Gap. He hoped to delay the main Federal army long enough for Early to overtake it and bring on a general action. Averell, however, arrived with his cavalry and light troops and dislodged McCausland. This permitted Hunter's entire army to pass to Lewisburg, thence to Charleston and Parkersburg by way of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. From Parkersburg, Hunter transported his troops over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburg, where he arrived July 14.[140]

When Hunter retreated through the Gap at Hanging Rock, McCausland returned to a point near Lexington, where he joined General Jubal A. Early's main army. From there the army marched down the Valley to Winchester which they reached on July 1. At once it opened the second act of General Lee's planned strategy, which was to frighten the North while the Union armies were elsewhere engaged, and thus draw the enemy from Richmond.[141]

In pursuit of this plan, McCausland, during the night of July 2, moved his brigade over North Mountain, near White Hall, Frederick County, and thence down the Valley of Back Creek. At daylight of July 3, he surprised and captured the garrison at North Mountain Depot and took two hundred prisoners. He then burned the railroad bridge across Back Creek and tore up railroad crossings in the vicinity of Martinsburg. Next he took position at Hainesville and was thus able to cut off possible retreat of the Federal forces that were then occupying Martinsburg.[142]

Altering his plans McCausland advanced to Martins-

[139] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I. Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 160.
[140] F. P. Summers, *The Baltimore and Ohio in the Civil War*, Note 63, p. 257; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 103.
[141] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 46.
[142] *Ibid.*, p. 48; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, p. 1020.

burg and entered the town simultaneously with General John C. Breckenridge's division. The Federal infantry retreated towards Shepherdstown, when the Confederates crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and advanced to Hagerstown, where under orders from Early, McCausland on July 6, collected $20,000 from the residents. At the same time he was able to replenish Confederate supplies by a large amount of army stores—120,000 bushels of oats, 400 cavalry saddles and other equipment, which had been a part of the Fifth United States Cavalry, and all of the horses that were in the vicinity. He then moved by way of Funktown and Boonesboro to the Catoctin Mountain, where General Robert Ransom, Jr., was skirmishing with Federal cavalry.[143]

Meantime, Early was collecting $200,000 from the citizens of Frederick, Maryland, and seizing 1,000 head of horses. Previously he had driven General Lew Wallace before him to the Monocacy River.[144]

Following his success at Hagerstown, McCausland moved through Catoctin Mountain Gap where he turned to the left and struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of the Monocacy. After destroying the track for some distance, he pushed on to Monocacy Junction and joined the right wing of Early's army during the night of July 8.[145] The Confederates on the west side and Wallace on the east side of the river remained quiet until eight or nine o'clock of the 9th. A staff of officers then requested that McCausland find a ford for the Confederate army to cross. In executing this order, McCausland was slightly wounded by Federal cavalry that guarded the river. They failed, however, to prevent the main army from crossing when McCausland drove them back. Following this maneuver he drove off the cavalry guarding the left wing of Wallace's army.[146]

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[143] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 50; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 116.
[144] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 347; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[145] *Ibid.*
[146] *Ibid.*; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 348; *Ibid.*, p. 88.

In a short time Wallace sent a force of infantry and cavalry to recapture the fords. Meanwhile, McCausland had dismounted a part of his cavalry and was thus able to hold the Federals in check for three hours, or until two divisions of the Confederates crossed the Monocacy. Then the attack was made that resulted in Wallace's defeat and utter rout. He lost 1,968 in killed, wounded, and missing. Early lost between 600 and 700 men. McCausland had 400 of his 1,800 men killed and wounded.[147] This Union defeat provided the Confederates with a well-timed opportunity to threaten Washington.

McCausland then moved his cavalry to Urbana and repulsed a cavalry regiment that was threatening the Confederate's right. He encamped on the Urbana battlefield that night and moved early the next morning towards Rockville. From Urbana to Rockville the Federal cavalry constantly knifed at his brigade. At Rockville he had a sharp struggle with Federal cavalry but drove them off in time to keep the road clear for Early's main army. Here he left the front and moved direct towards Georgetown, Early moving down the Seventh Street Road.[148]

When McCausland reached the vicinity of Tennallytown, outside of Washington, he came upon an unoccupied fort where he met one division of General Horatio G. Wright's corps coming out to occupy it. McCausland was soon driven back and Wright took possession of the fort. McCausland, however, remained in front of it all of July 12 and skirmished with the Federals within. This kept them busy until Early sent reenforcements which arrived just before night with orders to attack the fort at once. This the Confederates hesitated to do and retired.[149]

By this time Early was outnumbered, as Grant's Sixth Division had arrived. The Confederates therefore retired the night of July 12. McCausland guarded its left flank

[147] *Ibid.*, p. 191; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[148] *Ibid.*; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 58; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 348.
[149] *Ibid.*, p. 348; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family). McCausland does not mention the fort's name that was unoccupied but from a map of Washington it appears to be Fort Gaines (author).

until he reached Edward's Ferry near Leesburg, Virginia. At this point McCausland crossed the Potomac with 2,000 cattle and 1,500 horses that he had collected. During the retreat, he was attacked near Rockville by Colonel Charles R. Lowell, whom he easily repulsed.[150]

The main purpose of the raid around Washington was to draw Grant's attention from Petersburg. The Confederates also planned to get horses and supplies, and possibly to seize the President. Certainly they did not expect to take Washington and hold it. McCausland felt that if Early had been alive to his opportunity, Washington could have been raided. As it was, McCausland was nearer the city than any other Confederate general during the entire war, for from Georgetown he could see the unfinished dome of the Capitol.[151]

McCausland's brigade was sent on July 15 from Leesburg by way of Aldie and Upperville, Fauquier County, to guard supply trains, cattle, prisoners and horses which belonged to the army, and to see them safely into the Valley through Ashby's Gap. He fought the enemy off along the way as far as Aldie. Four days later, on July 19, he engaged Federals at Berry's Ferry with considerable loss to them. On July 24, he rejoined the main army near Winchester and aided in the pursuit of Crook after the battle of Kernstown.[152]

On the next day McCausland's brigade led the advance upon Martinsburg in which there was some skirmishing but a great deal more running. On the 26th, he advanced to the Potomac opposite Williamsport, Maryland, and, after a slight skirmish, drove Federal cavalry across the Potomac River. During the next few days he was employed

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[150] Jed Hotchkiss, "Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. III, p. 484; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. II, pp. 267, 303; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family). Although defeated by McCausland, Lowell said: "McCausland drills but doesn't fight well." (*The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. II, p. 267).

[151] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 254; *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 222; V. M. I., *Scrap Book*, Vol. IV, p. 24. Participating in this campaign around Washington were Early, Breckenridge, Generals Robert E. Rodes, Bradley T. Johnson, John B. Gordon, Stephen B. Ramseur, Robert Ransom, Jr., Major Harry W. Gilmor, Colonel John S. Mosby, and McCausland (*The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, Vol. XXXVII, pt. II, p. 330).

[152] *Ibid.*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, p. 1022; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

in collecting stragglers and supplies at Hammond's Mill near Martinsburg.[153]

CHAMBERSBURG AND MOOREFIELD

July 28, 1864, General Early sent for McCausland to come to his headquarters at Martinsburg to explain to him orders which he was preparing for a raid into Pennsylvania. According to instructions McCausland was to take his brigade, General Bradley T. Johnson's, and Captain William G. McNutty's battery, totaling in all about 4,000 men, and proceed by way of Clear Spring and Mercersburg to Chambersburg. There he was to deliver a proclamation to the people demanding $100,000 in gold or $500,000 in greenbacks, in retaliation for damages done by Hunter in the Valley of Virginia. If the people of Chambersburg refused, fifty of their leading citizens were to be arrested and their town was to be burned.[154]

From Chambersburg McCausland was to return via McConnelsburg to Hancock, Maryland, on the National Road, and proceed to Cumberland, and there levy the same amount. In case the sum was not paid, he was to burn Cumberland and destroy the machinery of its coal pits.[155] Next, he was to recross into West Virginia and proceed to New Creek Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where he was to destroy the Federal defenses and as much of the railroad as practical. Then, after collecting all the horses, cattle, and other supplies for the army that could be found, he was to return to Winchester and report to Early in person.[156]

In the execution of these orders McCausland moved on July 28 to Hammond's Mill, in the vicinity of McCoy's Ford, Maryland. Major Harry W. Gilmor's battalion had

[153] *Ibid.*
[154] *Ibid.*; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 102; McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.); *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 222. The specific property burned by Hunter that Early had in mind were homes of A. R. Boteler, E. I. Lee, and Andrew Hunter. These men were to be paid damages with the money collected (Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 110).
[155] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 100.
[156] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.); McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

crossed the Potomac during the night, captured the pickets guarding the ford, and driven the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry down the National Road. Gilmor did everything he could to create the impression that the raiding party was going in the direction of Hagerstown and guarded McCausland's rear.[157]

Meanwhile, McCausland's entire command had passed through Clear Spring enroute to Mercersburg, which was reached about dark. There he halted, fed his horses, and collected stragglers in preparation for a night march to Chambersburg.[158]

Major James W. Sweeney's battalion of the Thirty-Sixth Virginia moved in advance of the party and kept the road clear. It also drove off a detachment of Federal cavalry under Lieutenant Hancock T. McLean that moved in his front during the march. When Chambersburg was reached, about daylight, July 30, some citizens and straggling soldiers were formed on the hill near the town, and fired an old piece of artillery upon Sweeney's command. One man was killed but this did not prevent Sweeney from occupying the town shortly after daylight. The rest of the raiding party were formed in line of battle on the ridge overlooking Chambersburg.[159]

With about 400 mounted and dismounted men, McCausland entered Chambersburg about breakfast time. He met some of the principal citizens at the hotel and on the streets and communicated to them his desire to see the town authorities. The chief burgess being absent, the principal citizens came to McCausland only after much coaxing and delay. Thus he was able to deliver Early's proclamation, but the incredulous residents were doubtful about its enforcement. When McCausland informed them that this would most certainly be done, some refused to pay five cents, even though they could. Others said they could not raise the amount demanded, if they collected all the money

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[157] *Ibid.*
[158] *Ibid.*; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 101; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 355.
[159] *Ibid.*, p. 333; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

in Chambersburg.[160] Of these replies, McCausland stated later: "Some were willing to pay the ransom, some not. Most of them didn't believe us."[161]

Evidently, the people of Chambersburg were playing for time, as they knew that Averell, who had been at Hagerstown, was on his way to relieve them. Through his scouts McCausland was equally well informed and demanded payment by eleven o'clock.[162]

When the time had expired and no payments had been made, he set fire to the town. Commencing with the public buildings, he started fires simultaneously in fifty places. By one o'clock the entire town was in flames. Five hundred and twenty-seven buildings, valued at $313,294.34, were destroyed and, in addition, $915,137.24 in personal property were reduced to ashes. Averell arrived but too late to save the town.[163]

Some Federals claimed that the first warning they had was from the fires and smoke beneath them and that they were barely able to escape with their lives, and the clothing on their persons.[164] In answer to this McCausland said:

> **The inhabitants were all removed from the houses before they were burned and even some cases of small-pox were removed. It is not known that any of the people were killed or mal-treated by the soldiers. One of our soldiers, Lieutenant Calder Bailey, who was drunk, was left at or near Chambersburg and the citizens beat him to death with clubs.[165]**

For the burning of Chambersburg McCausland's name was anathema above the Mason-Dixon Line for more than a generation. He was declared an outlaw, a brigand, a

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[160] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records,* I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, pp. 333, 335, 355; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

[161] *Ibid.*

[162] Marker in Public Square, Chambersburg; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records,* I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 333; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); Editorial, "A Hun of the Civil War," *Nation,* Vol. 24, p. 135; McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.); "McCausland," *Dictionary of American Biography,* p. 575.

[163] *Ibid.*; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley,* p. 103; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records,* I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 333. McCausland was accused of collecting money from the people of Chambersburg and not remitting this to Early. None of the facts of McCausland's life justify this accusation.

[164] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records,* I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, p. 333.

[165] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

violator of all the decencies of war and the laws thereof, a beast who warred on women and children. Had the word "hun" been in use then, it would undoubtedly have been applied to him.[166] Even the marker in the heart of Chambersburg that tells of the city's destruction fails to mention McCausland's name.[167]

As McCausland says:

> The burning of Chambersburg has been talked about a great deal and I have received my share (and more too) of abuse from the Federal side. I now [June 15, 1872] say that it was an act of war and such a one as recognized by all nations. **Lextalionis** is one of the rules of war and this comes clearly under the rule.
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> Hunter had gone into the valley and had done everything imaginable. Houses had been destroyed, leaving helpless women and children homeless and without shelter; furniture and bedding cut to pieces; old and young had been robbed of everything except the clothes they wore; families were left without a morsel of food. The scenes of want and misery were indescribable. . . . In retaliation for these acts, by Early's orders, I burned Chambersburg. I have no apology to make. My conscience is clear.[168]

Sherman, Sheridan, and Hunter have been applauded for their depredations; for his McCausland has been unjustly condemned throughout the years,[169] though General Grant justified him, saying:

> I have held and have so recorded my views officially, in substance, that the parole taken by officers and soldiers who were engaged in rebellion against the government, exempted them from trial or punishment for all acts of war, recognized by civilized governments, by order of their recognized superiors, so long as they observe, in good faith, the terms of their parole.[170]

McCausland was relieved also of blame by General Jubal A. Early, his commanding officer, who accepted full responsibility for the act in the following letter to Edward Bok:

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[166] *Nation*, Vol. 124, p. 135.
[167] Marker in Public Square, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.
[168] G. L. Eskew, "They Called Him 'Town Burner,'" *West Virginia Review*, Vol. XVI, p. 62; *Ibid.*; Vol. III, p. 222; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[169] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).
[170] *West Virginia Review*, Vol. XVI, p. 62.

The town of Chambersburg was burned on the same day on which the demand on it was made by McCausland and refused. It was ascertained that a force of the enemy's cavalry was approaching, and there was no time for delay. Moreover, the refusal was peremptory, and there was no reason for delay unless the demand was a mere idle threat.

I had no knowledge of what amount of money there might be in Chambersburg. I knew it was a town of some 12,000 inhabitants. The town of Frederick, in Maryland, which was a smaller town than Chambersburg, had in June very promptly responded to my demand on it for $200,000. Some of the inhabitants who were very friendly to me, expressed the regret that I had not made it $500,000. There was one or more National banks at Chambersburg, and the town ought to have been able to raise the sum I demanded. I never heard that the refusal was based on the inability to pay any sum. The value of the houses destroyed by Hunter with their contents, was fully $100,000 in gold, and at the time I made the demand the price of gold in greenbacks had very nearly reached $3.00 and was going up very rapidly. Hence it was that I required the $500,000 in greenbacks, if the gold was not paid, to provide against any further depreciation of the paper money.

I would have been fully justified, by the laws of retaliation in war, in burning the town without giving the inhabitants the opportunity of redeeming it. For this act I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply executing my orders and had no discretion left them. Notwithstanding the lapse of time which has occurred and the result of the war, I see no reason to regret my conduct.[171]

McCausland's forces left Chambersburg soon after he fired it and camped the first night at McConnelsburg. Leaving that town at daylight, July 31, he proceeded to Hancock. He rested there several hours and would have collected money and supplies, which included cooked rations, if Averell who was following close upon him had not approached. McCausland then continued his march to Cumberland to carry out his plan of destruction, but found the city defenses, under the control of General Benjamin F. Kelley, too strong. After several hours of combat, with neither side prevailing, McCausland withdrew during the night to Old Town, Maryland, on the Potomac,

[171] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 222; J. A. Early, *Memoirs of Lieutenant General Jubal Early*, pp. 401, 404.

where the fords of the river were guarded by a considerable force of Federal infantry and some iron-clad cars. McNutty's artillery soon demolished the cars and Colonel Israel Stough, commanding the fort, surrendered to General Bradley T. Johnson. Five officers and twenty-seven men were captured and immediately paroled. Two Federals were killed and three wounded. In this engagement McCausland lost twenty to twenty-five killed and forty to fifty wounded.[172]

August 2, McCausland crossed the Potomac and moved to Springfield, Hampshire County, where he encamped for the night. The next day he marched to Romney and here started his trains back to the Valley of Virginia. The people of West Virginia feared an extended raid through their state, as far as the Ohio Valley, but McCausland indicated by sending his trains east that he had no such intention. His later reverses had nothing to do with this decision.[173]

Following his original orders, McCausland proceeded, on August 4, to New Creek to seize the railroad. His brigade captured one of the forts there, but Johnson failed to capture the other. By this time the Federals had become so entrenched that McCausland deemed it unwise to attack them and withdrew to Romney and then to Moorefield. In the engagement at New Creek, McCausland lost about thirty men killed and wounded, who were left on the field because of lack of transportation. While McCausland was attacking the Federals at New Creek, Generals John C. Breckenridge, Stephen D. Ramseur, and Robert E. Rodes were making demonstrations around Shepherdstown and Martinsburg to draw attention from McCausland.[174]

After he reached Moorefield McCausland decided to rest before returning to the Valley, but, on August 6, scouts and spies left behind at Romney came to his headquarters

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[172] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XXXVII, pt. I, pp. 189, 355; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, pp. 104-105; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

[173] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, p. 702; Callahan, *Semi-Centennial History*, p. 160; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family); Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 105.

[174] Jed Hotchkiss, "Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. III, p. 487; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

at Moorefield about midnight and reported that Averell passed through Romney the afternoon of the 6th and would probably attack McCausland at daylight of the 7th. He at once sent this information to Johnson who was encamped upon and picketing the roads leading to Romney, with orders to prepare at once for this emergency, to strengthen his pickets, to mount and form his command near the ford of the South Branch of the Potomac. Colonel James Cochran who was in charge of McCausland's brigade, while, according to Johnson, McCausland was visiting at McMechen's, three miles away, was also given the same information.[175]

About daylight Averell made a furious attack on McCausland's rear, commanded by Johnson. Johnson's men acted as though unprepared for such an onslaught and fled pell-mell into McCausland's camp. Three times he attempted to rally them but failed. They then retreated through Moorefield toward Mount Jackson.[176] Johnson maintained that he was not forewarned and that the Federal force surprised him by seizing his pickets and using their uniforms to get into his camp.[177] According to Averell, he only partially surprised Johnson.[178]

Regardless of the cause, the Confederate losses at Moorefield included 420 prisoners, all their artillery, 678 horses, equipment, three battle flags, and 150 killed, wounded, and missing.[179] Thus the glory that McCausland had gained on his raid through Pennsylvania was offset by disaster. His men were completely worn out by the long trip and demoralized by plunder, but McCausland always maintained that if Johnson had been more wary and Colonel Cochran more efficient, they could have avoided defeat.[180] After Moorefield, at Lee's suggestion, Johnson's brigade was disbanded.[181]

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[175] *Ibid.*; *The War of the Rebellion*: *Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, p. 7.
[176] *Ibid.*, p. 494.
[177] *Ibid.*, p. 7.
[178] *Ibid.*, p. 494.
[179] *Ibid.*, pp. 81, 84; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 106; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[180] *Ibid.*
[181] *The War of the Rebellion*: *Official Records*, I, Vol. XLVI, pt. II, p. 1199.

FROM WINCHESTER TO APPOMATTOX

August 15, 1864, following the battle at Moorefield, McCausland and his men rejoined Early by way of Mount Jackson to take part in the campaign around Winchester and in the Upper Valley. General Philip Sheridan was in charge of the "Army of the Shenandoah." His orders from General Grant were to drive Early to the Virginia Central Railroad and to lay waste the Valley so that it could not be used as a highway to the North.[182]

In obedience to these instructions Sheridan took position at Cedar Creek, Warren County, but retreated before Early's superior forces through Winchester to Charles Town. August 17-19, McCausland went to the right of Winchester and drove the enemy across Opequon Creek. Following this action he took position on the Bruceton-Smithfield Road.[183]

For his next assignment, General Lunsford L. Lomax sent McCausland on August 24, with 993 men to harass the enemy around Shepherdstown, Charles Town, and Harpers Ferry. August 29, he met the enemy at Smithfield, and on September 3, engaged Averell at Bunker Hill. With the help of General Robert E. Rodes, McCausland drove Averell off.[184]

In a surprise move Generals McCausland, Bradley T. Johnson, and John C. Vaughn combined their forces and marched against Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, defeating him on September 10 at Darkesville, Berkeley County.[185] Following this, McCausland prevented Federal forces from repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg, while at the same time the Confederates burned Back Creek Bridge.[186]

As his part in the "Battle of the Opequon," fought near Winchester on the 19th, McCausland guarded the Martins-

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[182] Jed Hotchkiss, "Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. III, p. 487; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 115.
[183] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, p. 1001.
[184] *Ibid.*, p. 45.
[185] *Ibid.*, pt. II, p. 66.
[186] *Ibid.*, p. 554.

burg Pike.[187] But Early's forces fell back to Strasburg and thus lost control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.[188]

September 24, General William H. Powell drove Lomax's forces, including Generals Bradley T. Johnson, John D. Imboden, and McCausland from Mount Jackson to Harrisonburg. Later McCausland with his force checked a detachment of the enemy under General Thomas C. Devin at Port Republic after a fierce struggle. These cavalry skirmishes protected Early's retreat up the Valley.[189]

During the last of September and the first of October, McCausland was in the vicinity of Waynesboro, Bridgewater, and Woodstock. Governor William Smith advocated sending him to reenforce General John Echols in the Southwestern Virginia region, but this was not done.

In a letter to General Lee, dated October 6, Governor Smith criticized Early's management of the Valley Compaign against Sheridan. Early answered his critic by saying: "The enemy's cavalry is so much superior to ours, both in number and in equipment, and the country is so favorable to the operation of the cavalry that it is impossible for ours to compete with his."[190]

With Grant's approval, Sheridan, on October 5, moved from Port Republic down the Valley, and laid waste everything between the Blue Ridge and North Mountains.[191] When he learned of this retreat, Early followed Sheridan, and attacked him at Tom's Brook, October 9, but was driven back.[192] Shortly after this, October 12, McCausland was with Colonel John S. Mosby when Colonel William H. Powell drove them across the Blue Ridge and through Madison Court House.[193]

Angered by attack, Sheridan moved up the Valley to Cedar Creek opposite Early at Fisher's Hill. From this

[187] Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, pp. 156, 165.
[188] *Ibid.*, p. 184.
[189] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, pp. 506, 611.
[190] *Ibid.*, pt. II, p. 894; *Ibid.*, pt. I, p. 559.
[191] Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 191.
[192] *Ibid.*, p. 203.
[193] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pp. 508-509.

position at daylight on October 19 Early surprised and routed Sheridan's forces under General Horatio G. Wright, while Sheridan was absent on official business. At Winchester Sheridan heard the firing and, it is claimed, rode eleven and one-half miles in time to halt the rout and inspire his men to victory.[194] Now commanding the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-Fifth Virginias, and the Thirty-Seventh Virginia Battalion,[195] McCausland took part in the engagement and as Early retreated towards Middletown and New Market,[196] participated in the skirmishing.

Through the latter part of October and the first of November, McCausland and Lomax were in the vicinity of New Market and Milford. At the latter place Powell attacked them but was repulsed.[197] McCausland's next assignment consisted of guarding the Winchester-Front Royal Pike and the Cedarville-Middletown Road. While carrying out this assignment Federal cavalry, under Colonel William H. Powell, on November 12, twice attacked him at Strong Point, but was driven back two miles. While McCausland stopped to rest and eat, Powell, after being reenforced, drove him to Front Royal, and captured the Confederate artillery and about 100 prisoners. McCausland was slightly wounded. Though he sustained considerable losses in the engagement, McCausland thought it expedient to meet Powell before Front Royal because of the great danger that would have resulted had he fallen back to Guard Hill and exposed to the enemy the whole Valley Pike at Middletown.[198]

Later in the month, November 28, after a hurried march down the Valley, Generals Thomas L. Rosser, McCausland, and William H. Payne surprised the Federal forces at New Creek and captured all of Company F, Sixth West

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[194] Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 235.
[195] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, p. 566.
[196] Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 244.
[197] *Ibid.*, p. 244; *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, p. 1030.
[198] *Ibid.*, p. 614.

Virginia Infantry, Lieutenant William R. MacDonald, and fifty-one men.[199]

December 17, a detachment of McCausland's command and two companies of Mosby's men defeated a Federal force under Captain William Miles at Berry's Ford. The Federal commander and ten of his men were killed and twenty were captured.[200] In retaliation for the death of Miles and his men, Sheridan's troops later executed Confederate officers out-of-hand and without trial. A monument to these victims stands by the Shenandoah Turnpike today. Such is the nature of war, even when conducted by American heroes.[201]

December 22, 1864, Generals Alfred T. Torbet, Alfred N. Duffie, and Colonel William H. Powell with 8,000 men drove McCausland and General William L. Jackson, who had but 1,300, over the Rapidan River at Liberty Mills. McCausland immediately burned the bridge and erected strong fortifications. Therefore the Union forces forded the river five or six miles above as well as below the point where the bridge had been. After sustaining repeated attacks the Confederates fell back to Gordonsville, where they entrenched themselves. When the Confederates were reenforced, however, the Union armies retreated to Winchester.[202]

In a conference between Lee and Early, held in January, 1865, Lee instructed Early to remain in the Shenandoah Valley. Although his forces were much reduced, it was expected that he could present the appearance of greater numbers. Early was to put on a bold front and to do the best he could in holding Sheridan at bay. He had General Gabriel C. Wharton's infantry, Colonel William Nelson's artillery battalion, and Generals Lomax's and Thomas L. Rosser's cavalry.[203]

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[199] *Ibid.*, p. 88. A Confederate Major McDonald, presumably Edward H., formerly of New Creek, took part in the engagements around New Creek and Piedmont (*Ibid.*, p. 656).
[200] *Ibid.*, pt. II, p. 798.
[201] The *Nation*, Vol. 124, p. 136.
[202] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLIII, pt. I, p. 678; Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 250.
[203] Jed Hotchkiss, "Virginia," in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. III, p. 535.

McCausland's cavalry brigade meanwhile had headquarters at Callaghan's, west of Covington; a camp of observation near White Sulphur Springs; and pickets at Lewisburg. The cavalry had been spread to forage, for Sheridan had destroyed many supplies, and the drouth in 1864 had been severe.[204]

Through February McCausland's five cavalry regiments were in Greenbrier and Monroe Counties. On February 7, he was at Lewisburg and on the 23rd he was near Warm Springs.[205] During the month General John C. Vaughn asked General John Echols for permission to take his and McCausland's forces to Tennessee above Chattanooga to fight the Federals. This request was not granted.

As the Federal forces were concentrating around Petersburg for a major offensive, Sheridan moved up the Valley to play his part in the death struggle that was about to take place. On March 3, he met Early at Waynesboro and captured his wagons, tents, ammunitions, seventeen flags, eleven guns, and about 1,600 men and officers. Early and the remainder of his men fled to the mountains and managed to join Lee. Sheridan then went to Richmond on the Central Virginia Railroad destroying everything along the way.[206] McCausland planned to join Rosser in pursuit of Sheridan to Scottsville but failed because he was detained at Lewisburg by high water until about March 15.[207] With 1,549 men, including the Thirty-Sixth and Sixtieth Virginias and the Forty-Fifth Virginia Battalion, he then joined Rosser in the Appomattox Campaign,[208] where he fought gallantly at Five Forks, March 30, 1865.[209]

But the gallantry of the Southerners was soon to be conquered by the superior might of the North. However, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox on Sunday, April

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[204] Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 252.
[205] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLVI, pt. I, p. 512; *Ibid.*, pt II, p. 359.
[206] Pond, *Shenandoah Valley*, p. 253.
[207] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLVI, pt. II, p. 954.
[208] *Ibid.*, p. 954; *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 1335; McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).
[209] *Ibid.*

9, 1865, McCausland again refused to say that "damned distasteful" word, just as he had at Fort Donelson.[210] Of his brigade, there were but one officer and twenty-six men paroled at Appomattox.[211] McCausland described Lee's surrender as follows:

> My command—by that time a mere skeleton, reduced to not more than 200 men—was next to General Tom Mulford's, on a hill above the town. Suddenly there was a lull in the fighting, which for days raged with the fury of hell. I noticed the men along the battle line below stacking arms. Just at that moment, General Fitzhugh Lee came charging by on his horse.
>
> "High Fitzhugh, what's going on out there?" I asked.
>
> "Uncle Bobby has surrendered," he shouted back, spurring his horse to speedier flight.
>
> I turned to Mulford and said, "Let's get out of here."
>
> We made our way to Lynchburg where we disbanded our forces. I went to Wytheville and coming through McDowell county, made my way down New River and back home here.[212]

LATER LIFE

The returning warrior was not welcomed as a conquering hero. Many of his old friends were Northern sympathizers who bitterly resented the burning of Chambersburg. The war spirit smoldered long after the fighting had died, and McCausland found it impossible to remain amid the scenes of his boyhood.[213] No matter what might happen to General Robert E. Lee or President Jefferson Davis, McCausland was slated, in the united opinion of the North, for a drum-head court martial when the Confederacy fell. So, with numerous others, he began that hegira which for some was to be two decades of wandering.[214]

McCausland first went to Charleston where he borrowed money from his brother, Dr. Robert McCausland, on which to leave the country. This dispels the suspicion that

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[210] *West Virginia Review*, Vol. XVI, p. 42.
[211] *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, I, Vol. XLVI, pt. I, p. 1279.
[212] *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 246. This was written at McCausland's home on the Great Kanawha River about forty miles below Charleston.
[213] *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 246.
[214] The *Nation*, Vol. 124, p. 135.

lingered for years that he collected a fortune from the people of Chambersburg and secretly kept it for his private use.[215] From Charleston he went to Cincinnati and then to Canada. From there he went to England and Scotland to visit relatives. After a short time he went to France and thence to Mexico, where he remained until 1867.[216]

On his journey McCausland carried letters of introduction from prominent friends in America, which made him acceptable to the great in Europe. Ex-Governor John Letcher of Virginia wrote:

> The undersigned takes pleasure in stating that he has been well acquainted with Brigidier General John McCausland for many years; that he is a gentleman of intelligence and integrity—an accomplished scholar and possesses extraordinary energy, and remarkable executive talent. As a professor in the [Virginia Military] Institute, and as an officer in the late Confederate Army, he acquitted himself with great distinction.[217]

A second letter was from the faculty of the Virginia Military Institute, which, in part, said:

> The members of the faculty of the Virginia Military Institute take great pleasure in recommending General John McCausland, as a gentleman of thorough scientific training, and of remarkable industry, energy, and executive talent. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1857, at the head of his class, and was thereafter appointed as Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Institute, and was acting in this capacity with entire satisfaction to the Institution, when the war opened in 1861.
>
> He served during the whole war with distinguished courage, and ability, and when it closed, held the rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.[218]

McCausland's exile was shortened to two years because General Ulysses S. Grant befriended him. Grant declared

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[215] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

[216] *Ibid.*; *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 246. McCausland joined the French Foreign Legion and came with it to Mexico to support Maximilian. When Napoleon III withdrew this support, at America's insistence, McCausland remained in Mexico. (McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family). Once at White Sulphur McCausland was asked to join the Egyptian Army but declined (Eskew, *American Legion*, September, 1940).

[217] McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).

[218] *Ibid.*

that Chambersburg belonged in the category of things to be forgotten and forgiven. This resulted in the quashing of indictments for arson brought against McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson in Franklin County, Pennsylvania.[219] Doubtless General Grant was influenced by the fact that McCausland had acted under orders of his superior officer, General Jubal A. Early. Moreover, before the war McCausland and Grant had been friends in St. Louis.[220]

Having assurance that he would be unmolested, McCausland entered the United States in 1867 and went to St. Louis where he had inherited property. With the income from this property he returned to Henderson, West Virginia, located in the Great Kanawha Valley, where he bought an estate. The site chosen was seventeen miles above Point Pleasant and forty miles below Charleston. Here he proved himself as brilliant a strategist in peace as in war.[221] He bought lands others considered worthless swamps and tiled them to make a fertile farm. For example, he paid $90 for ninety-eight acres.[222] At the time of his death in 1927, he had acquired and given to his sons 3,737 acres with an assessed valuation of $105,425.[223] Some of this land, it may be of interest, had been owned by Washington and had come down through the Custis heirs.[224]

About a mile from the Kanawha River, on a slight elevation, McCausland built a fortress-like residence of stone with a turret top. His critics say it was built for protection.[225]

In 1878, at a reception given by General Lee at White Sulphur Springs, McCausland met Miss Emmett Charlotte Hannah, daughter of Sam Hannah, cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank.[226] Charlotte was beautiful and accomplished; she had gone to a girl's school at Hillsboro,

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[219] *West Virginia Review*, Vol. XVI, p. 62.
[220] *Ibid.*, p. 63.
[221] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 246.
[222] Wheeling *Intelligencer* (Wheeling, West Virginia), January 24, 1927.
[223] *Deed Book*, Mason County, West Virginia, Number 78, p. 405.
[224] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[225] *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 246.
[226] McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).

North Carolina. Her sister, Mary Hannah, was a belle of postwar Charleston.[227]

After a short courtship John McCausland and Charlotte Hannah were married on October 3, 1878, by the Reverend Hugh Brown at Cliffside, the residence of her family, in Charlotte County, Virginia.[228] Of this marriage four children were born: Samuel H., 1880; John, Jr., 1881; Charlotte Emmette, 1883; and Alexander, 1887. McCausland's wife lived thirteen years. She died August 25, 1891, of consumption, induced, it is said, by diseased tonsils.[229]

The later years of McCausland's life were given to riding about his farm and to taking an active interest in managing his many investments.[230] He rarely went to the cities, and he held himself aloof from his neighbors. He had few visitors, but those who came were graciously received.

His house, though richly furnished, was almost Spartan in its simplicity and gave one the impression that he was stepping into the presence of an invisible host of fighters. On the wall of the library were pistols and portraits of "gray" soldiers. A framed document bearing the signature of the Confederate President and Secretary of War looked down from above an old-time "secretary." It was the general's commission as Brigadier General. In sight was a gold sword which bore the inscription, "The City of Lynchburg, to General John McCausland, July 18, 1864."[231]

Thus surrounded, McCausland lived in the past, and refused to recognize a "lost cause." He was only twenty-nine years old when the war ended, and most of his ninety years were colored by its memories. He never considered himself as belonging to West Virginia, though he lived there most of his life.[232] Once he took one of his sons to Richmond to a reunion. When there he told his friends,

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[227] *Ibid.*
[228] McCausland, Family *Bible.*
[229] *Ibid.*; McCausland, Letters and Papers (Family).
[230] V. M. I., *Scrap Book,* Vol. III, p. 63; *West Virginia Review,* Vol. III, p. 246.
[231] *Ibid.,* p. 63.
[232] V. M. I., *Scrap Book,* Vol. III, p. 63.

while speaking from steps of the Westmoreland Club, that he had come back to show his boy the kind of people with whom he had formerly associated.[233]

At his home at Pliney, January 23, 1927, McCausland died in his sleep at the age of ninety of a heart attack. He was the survivor of almost all of those who thirsted for his blood and, with one exception, Felix Robertson, was the last of the Confederate Brigadier Generals. More than that, he was of the "Old Guard" that die but never surrender. "Lee might give up his sword and Early, Johnston, Pickett and all the rest, but not the destroyer of Chambersburg. There was no Appomattox for him except death."[234]

At his death, the city of Lynchburg sent the family the following telegram: "It is with exceeding regret that Lynchburg learns today of the passing of General McCausland, whose splendid services in behalf of this city during the conflict between the states, will be remembered with gratitude. The people of Lynchburg desire to express to his family their heart-felt and deepest sympathy."[235]

At Virginia Military Institute the following orders were read to the cadets:

> **It becomes the sad duty of the superintendent to announce to officers and cadets the death of General John McCausland, the first distinguished graduate of the class of 1857, who for many years prior to his demise enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of this institution.**
>
> **On the 23rd instant, in the 90th year of his age in his country home near Point Pleasant, West Virginia, General McCausland passed away, leaving a record of military achievement and honorable endeavor of which his descendants and friends are justly proud.**
>
> **Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Post Adjutant, V.M.I., 1859-1860, aid to Wise on the occasion of execution of John Brown, commanding the force opposing the advance of General David Hunter in 1864, when Lexington was taken and V.M.I. destroyed, retreating with the cadets before Hunter's advance, delaying and harassing that advance as far as a greatly inferior force was able to accomplish those**

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[233] *West Virginia Review*, Vol. III, p. 246.
[234] The *Nation*, Vol. 124, p. 135.
[235] V. M. I., *Scrap Book*, Vol. IV, p. 23.

ends, he had the later satisfaction of driving this Federal force out of Virginia, separating them from their baggage train, and giving them some idea of the "parched-corn ration" with which his own troops had become familiar.

The delay of Hunter's advance on Lynchburg was a notable military achievement, as it enabled General Lee to concentrate two divisions there under General Early, and thus frustrate General Grant's object of severing the Confederate source of supply by destroying railroad connections.

General McCausland was next to the last surviving brigade commander of the Confederate Army. His passing marks practically the end of an era—the era of the Confederate general officer.

"Sic transit gloria mundi." But what a glory was theirs. Its effulgence will remain and, like an aurora, will brighten the landscape of history to the descendants of those who gave their all to a righteous cause, that, though right, was "Lost."

General McCausland was a great admirer of his alma mater. His brother and son were alumni.

We shall treasure his memory and emulate as we may his virtue.

As an admiring tribute to his memory the flags, State and National, will be displayed at half-mast until after interment.[236]

Owing to rains and high water, making roads impassable, his body was taken down the Kanawha River to Henderson on a barge, decorated in Confederate flags, which made a most imposing spectacle. If ever a man deserved to have the "Stars and Bars" on his coffin it was Brigadier General John McCausland. He was buried in Smith Cemetery, at Henderson, January 25, 1927.[237]

Although McCausland gave his lands to his sons in 1907, the homestead to Alexander and a farm to each of his two other sons, he had much other property which he disposed of by the following will:

I John McCausland of Mason County, West Virginia, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills and codicils heretofore made by me.

First, I desire that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid.

[236] *Ibid.*
[237] McCausland, Letters and Papers, (V. M. I.).

Second, I devise and bequeath to my sons, Alexander McCausland, Sam H. McCausland, John McCausland, and my daughter Charlotte E. McCausland all my estate, real and personal and mixed, except the one-fourth.

I hereby appoint Alexander, John McCausland, Jr., and Charlotte McCausland as Executors to my estate without bond. This will has been written entirely by me. In testimony whereof I have this day set my hand and affixed my seal, this eleventh day of May, 1920.

Codicil:

Sam H. McCausland, one of my executors, will inherit one-fourth of my estate of government bonds.

October 21, 1925 John McCausland

Witness:
Alexander McCausland
John McCausland, Jr.[238]

The appraisers found that he had property, other than land, valued at $62,171.55.[239]

McCausland was a man of strong personality who gained for himself, during the four years of that desperate Civil War, a reputation as a brilliant tactician and a persistent fighter. His fine intellect, his devotion to what he thought right and his ability as a soldier remain unquestioned in unbiased circles.[240]

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[238] *Will Book*, Mason County, West Virginia, p. 285.

[239] Copy of the appraisement of McCausland's estate follows:

We, the undersigned appraisers of the estate of John McCausland, having been duly appointed and sworn for the purpose, hereby submit the following appraisement of such estate, viz, this 24th day of May, 1927.

Fourth Series 4¼% United States Liberty Loan Bonds, with October 1927 and subsequent coupons attached—$60,000.

Balance note A. I. and S. T. Cremley dated July 31, 1920, with interest from date—$400.

Balance in Merchants National Bank of Point Pleasant, W. Va.—$771.55.

Four (4) shares stock at $250.00 per share, Merchants National Bank of Point Plesant, West Virginia—$1,000.00. Total $62,171.55.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1927.

C. C. Bowyer
T. Stribling
W. W. Riley, Jr.
Appraisers

We, hereby accept the foregoing appraisement as an inventory of the estate of John McCausland deceased

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1927.

Alexander McCausland
Charlotte McCausland
John McCausland
Sam McCausland
Executors

(Settlement of Administration, Mason County, West Virginia, Number 11, pp. 578-579.)

[240] Shawkey, *West Virginia*, p. 175; McCausland, Letters and Papers (V. M. I.).

West Virginians in the American Revolution

Assembled and Edited by ROSS B. JOHNSTON

The sources of this material are from the files of the Pension Office at Washington, from various county records, from notes of patriotic societies, principally the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and from a large miscellaneous group of published and private sources. Corrections and additions to this list will receive the careful attention of the editor.

JONES, JOHN

Statements filed in Kanawha County, Virginia, January 15, 1833, show that John Jones, a Revolutionary soldier, was born, February 2, 1756. In 1773, he and two others settled on the Great Kanawha and next spring were driven back to Muddy Creek, Greenbrier County, by the Indians. They built a fort there by order of Captain Mathew Arbuckle, and were subsequently in the battle of Point Pleasant. In the middle of September, 1776, he enlisted as a regular soldier under Captain Arbuckle, First Lieutenant Andrew Wallace, Second Lieutenant William Wood, and Ensign John Gallagher. Served at Point Pleasant to the close of 1777. The garrison there was reinforced by Botetourt men under Captain McKee, Lieutenants William and John Moore, and Ensign James Gilmer. An attack by the Indians on Fort Randolph there was repulsed, after which the savages set out against the Greenbrier settlements. Two bold and daring soldiers, dressed in Indian costume, made their way from Point Pleasant to warn the Greenbrier Valley settlers, particularly Fort Donnally, of the approaching Indians.

Jones was employed as an Indian scout in 1778 and 1779 over a distance of 60 to 70 miles west of the inhabited section of the country to watch the movements of the Indians. William and Leonard Morris and John Patterson were scouts with him. The statement of Jones also mentions William Arbuckle, who was then at Point Pleasant.

JONES, JOSHUA

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 2362 No. S. 5628

Born, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August, 1760. Resided in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1776, where he enlisted as a private under Captains Smith, Gray, Hart, Bloom, and Hines, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel Butler and General Wayne. Served nearly eighteen months at various military stations. Pension certificate issued to him in Harrison County, Virginia, November 24, 1832, and continued to October 24, 1843, probably the date of his death.

JONES, RICHARD

Service—Continental Pennsylvania Va. No. 5986 No. S. 38081

Enlisted, 1775, at York, Pennsylvania, in Captain Hops' company of the First Regiment of Guards, commanded by Colonel Barclay or Colonel Hartley. Took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown. and Paoli, and remained in service three years. Received pension in Harrison County, 1818, and died September 1, 1822. His wife was aged 75 in 1820. Two children, apparently grandchildren, Sally, 10, and Mary Beck, 15, are also named.

JONES, RICHARD LORD

Before the Cabell County court, June 26, 1827, Richard Lord Jones made affidavit that he had served as a Revolutionary soldier and that he was entitled to a pension.

JONES, SAMUEL Z. (Lieutenant)

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 16896 No. S. 18474

Born, Gloucester County, New Jersey, January 30, 1759. Resided at the outbreak of the Revolution in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1782 or 1783 moved to Philadelphia, and came from Philadelphia to Virginia in 1811; resided in Lewis County, Virginia, in 1832, and died there, April 16, 1846. He is buried on the Albert Hardman farm near Mt. Hebron.

Enlisted, December, 1776; served seventeen months as a private, and eleven months as a lieutenant. Substituted for John Smith for two months. Commissioned as lieutenant in July, 1778, under Captain Dimsey and General Potter after the Wyoming massacre. Mentions the killing of Captain Sam Brady by the Indians. The Indians also killed the wife and son of John Smith and tomahawked and scalped the daughter, but she survived. Mentions the killing near Freeland's Fort of Captain Boone, James Watt, Green, Little, and others by the savages, including John McCarl and James Story. Jones received two wounds, one in the thigh and the other in the arm.

Received pension, Lewis County, Virginia, October 12, 1833, but in 1842 his pension seems to have been questioned and suspended. Supporting data submitted by David Sleeth, Salathiel Collins, and John Byrne. Members of his family were: Mrs. Hannah Jones McWhorter, Mrs. Mary Simms, Mrs. Elizabeth Powers, William Jones (dead), Samuel Jones (dead).

JONES, THOMAS

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16466 No. W. 7901

Born, Amherst County, Virginia, 1748, and died August 26, 1839. Enlisted, Henrico County, Virginia, 1777 or 1778, and served two years as a private of cavalry under Captains Sam Scott and Dooling, Virginia Line, Continental Establishment, commanded by Major Taylor, on campaigns in North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Pension certificates issued to soldier and widow in Greenbrier County, 1818,

1833, and reissued in 1844. Supporting data submitted by Joseph and John Alderson. Marriage of Thomas Jones and Lavinia Thomas took place in Greenbrier County, Virginia, August 19, 1789, with the Reverend John Alderson officiating.

KEARNEY, EDWARD

Service—Delaware Va. No. 12778 No. S. 15495

Born, Kent County, Delaware, May 10, 1753, and there enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, August 1, 1777 and was discharged from his last period of service in 1783. He served as a private eighteen months under Captains Raymond, Manliff, Combufoot, Snow, and Cornish in Delaware Line regiment, commanded by Colonel West. Was in the battle of Smyrna Landing.

The soldier was granted a pension in Ohio County, Virginia, May 22, 1833, which was dropped from the roll, July 4, 1835. Supporting data was filed by Reverend George Robinson, John Hawslet, and Mrs. Ann Biggs, a daughter. Captains William Clark and Curry are mentioned in connection with an appeal of this case which was still before the Federal Government June 10, 1872, at which time a decision was rendered. See letter on file in case of Samuel Harbert, No. 16646. No evidence of restoration.

KEARN, MICHAEL

The grave of Michael Kearn, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, who died in 1778, is near the site of Kearn's Fort, Arch Street, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

KEARSLEY, JOHN

Volunteered in Captain William Morgan's company. In 1780, accompanied George M. Bedinger to South Carolina with supplies for the troops there. After the war, he resided in Shepherdstown.

KEISKELL, ADAM (Captain)

Adam Keiskell, of Hampshire County, was recommended for a captaincy in the militia of Frederick County, in April, 1779, and qualified later. He was one of General Daniel Morgan's company of sharpshooters who participated in the capture of Quebec when the French Army under General Montcalm surrendered to the forces of General Wolfe.

KEITER, GEORGE

George Keiter, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, was born in Hampshire County, in 1757, enlisted in the army there, and died on November 26, 1850.

KELLER, CONRAD

Before the Monroe County, Virginia, court, Conrad Keller testified that he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army in Shenandoah County, in

the year 1776 or 1777, for three years, and that he served as a waiting man to General Muhlenberg. He was discharged by General Muhlenberg at the end of his enlistment period, was drafted into the Shenandoah County militia for two months in 1781 or 1782, marched to Winchester under Captain Downy, and was stationed for a time at Fort Frederick.

KELLER, GEORGE

Service—Virginia Va. No. 12571 No. S. 5649

Born, Stovers Town, Shenandoah County, April 19, 1758. Enlisted at Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, July, 1779, and served nearly two years as a private under Captains Christee, Thompson, Rankin, in commands of Colonels Mathews and Morgan. Took part in engagements at Cowpens, Jamestown, Portsmouth, and Yorktown. Pension certificate was issued to him in Monongalia County, Virginia, May 10, 1833, which was reduced in 1836. Supporting data filed in his behalf by Henry Whiteman, Francis Billingslea, and William Haymond. He also mentions Captains Evans, Triplett, Tait, and Colonels Howard, Williams, Lee, and Dudley.

KELLY, WILLIAM (Captain)

An official order of the executive department of the State of Virginia, November 15, 1838, declared that John Kelly, the heir of William Kelly, was allowed land bounty for the latter's services as a captain in the Continental Line for eight years and four months. Warrant No. 8669 was issued for 5777 acres of land.

He was second lieutenant of Shepherd's company of Virginia riflemen, July 9, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776; captain of Hartley's Regiment, January 16, 1777. Captain Kelly died in Berkeley County, some time prior to September 9, 1777, as is shown by his will of that date, recorded in the Berkeley County courthouse under date of September 16, 1777. (This leaves unexplained the fact that he received bounty lands for services that extended to the close of the war.)

KERBY (KIRBY), WILLIAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 7091 No. W. 7998 and B. L. Wt. 17717

Enlisted, Hanover County, Virginia, 1779, and served eighteen months as a private under Captain Richardson and Stribling in Colonel Blueford's Regiment. Took part in the battles of Guilford Courthouse, Camden, the Siege of Ninety-Six, and Eutaw Springs.

Applied for pension, aged 69, Albemarle County, Virginia, which was issued, 1819. Died, August 17, 1848. Married before 1800 to Elizabeth McDaniels, born near Alta Vista in 1769. She received a widow's pension in 1851. In 1821, their children were: Nancy, 12; Martin, 10; Minor, 5. (Uncertain as to West Virginia residence.)

KERNEY (KEARNEY), JAMES

Enlisted in Captain Hugh Stephenson's company in 1775, and was

elected one of its corporals. Reenlisted in one of the companies raised in Berkeley County, in 1776. He lived near Kearneysville which took its name from this family. He died in 1821.

KERNEY, JOHN (Captain)

By order of the State of Virginia, October 19, 1830, the heirs of John Kerney were allowed land bounty for service as a captain in the Virginia State Line under Colonel Joseph Crockett from 1778 to 1782. In Berkeley County, Virginia, November 30, 1830, it was certified that Captain Kerney had died intestate, leaving the following heirs: Robert, John, Jane, wife of James Blue; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Muier; Susan, wife of George St. Auben; Mehala, wife of Solomon Blue; James B., Elliott, and Thomas. Of these children, Robert, John, and James were dead, intestate; John and James B. without children; Robert left a widow, who married Thomas Patton; his children were: John, William, and Eldigert, and Eliza, wife of David Seibert. Elliott and James Kerney were living in White County, Illinois.

KESTER, JOSEPH

Service—Virginia Va. No. 2133 No. S. 2690

Before the Harrison County court, Joseph Kester made two affidavits for pension as a Revolutionary soldier, showing he was born in Pennsylvania but that at the age of nine years his parents had moved to Brock's Gap, Virginia. He was aged 79 in 1832. He served nine months as a private under Captains Biddle and Huston in a Virginia regiment commanded by Major Hamilton, Colonels Nalls and Harris, as a substitute for his father, Conrad Kester. Pension was granted in Harrison County, in 1832 and 1835. Pensioner removed to Ohio in 1837.

KETTERMAN, DANIEL

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23582 No. S. 15908

Born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, 1762. Enlisted, June 15, 1781, in Hampshire County, Virginia, under Captain James Cunningham and Tabb in Virginia regiment commanded by Colonels Darke and Dabney, and was engaged in guarding prisoners. On April 1, 1782, reenlisted as a substitute for Adam Harper for a period of three months, in unit commanded by Colonel DeFabough. Supporting data submitted by Jacob Ketterman and John Sites. Pension granted in Hardy County, February 28, 1836.

KEYS, JOHN

Enlisted in Captain Stephenson's company, was taken ill on the march to Boston, and left near Reading but rejoined his comrades later at Roxbury Camp. His home was at Keyes Ferry on the Shenandoah.

KEYS, WILLIAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23788 No. S. 18070

Born, Prince William County, Virginia, there enlisted and served

six months under Captains Valentine, Peyton and Hedge in Colonel Ewell's Virginia regiment. The soldier moved to Harrison County, Virginia, in 1819 and there applied for a pension which was granted April 4, 1834, after he had died. Supporting data was submitted in his case by William Harden and W. Copin.

KEYSER (KAYSER), JACOB (Sergeant)

Service—Continental, Maryland Va. No. 12584 No. W. 7952

Enlisted, February 15, 1779, in Fredericktown, Maryland, in the company commanded by Captain Baltzer of the German battalion, commanded by Colonel Weltner. This unit was afterwards attached to General Guest's Brigade of the Maryland Line, and formed the Second Maryland Regiment, under command of Colonel Adams. He served in this unit until December, 1782, when he was discharged from service at Ponpon in South Carolina. He was in several engagements between Wyoming and Niagara in Pennsylvania. He afterwards served in the southern army and was at the capture of Cornwallis.

Keyser, born in 1738, was married, October 11, 1785, in Leesburgh, Virginia, to Pamela Thompson, born in 1764. Keyser died February 6, 1834, and his widow died November 5, 1844. The soldier received pension in Harrison County in 1819 which was discontinued in 1820. The widow received pension in 1839. There was a family of eight children, according to deposition of Ann Cunningham in 1838. A son, Joseph, aged 14, was mentioned in 1818. The names of S. P. Moore, Joseph Johnson, Jedediah Waldo, Samuel Washington, W. H. Rodgers, T. J. Tyson, A. W. Britton, and William Campbell are mentioned in declaration filed in Harrison County.

KIBLER, JOHN

Service—Maryland No. 3949 No. W. 5014 and B.L.Wt. 30753

Enlisted, Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1779 and served three years as a private in the company of Captain Heyser, Maryland Regiment commanded by Colonel Housecker. Fought at Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, Bordentown. Both soldier and widow received pension. Bounty land warrant for 160 acres was also granted.

Soldier's first wife was Mary Manford to whom he was married, April 9, 1781. His second wife was Mary Rife, whom he married in 1795-96. Their children's ages in 1820 were: John, 24; William, 22; Margaret, 19; Elizabeth, 17; George, 12; Nancy, 9; Mary Ann, 4. At that time soldier was aged 75 and his wife 46. (The West Virginia residence of this soldier is uncertain.)

KIDLINGER, MICHAEL

The grave of Michael Kidlinger, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who died in 1778, is in the Price Memorial Cemetery near Oliver Church, Monongalia County.

KILBRETH, JOSEPH

Joseph Kilbreth made application for pension before the Harrison

County Court, May 20, 1818. He declared that he enlisted in New Orleans in the marine company commanded by Captain William Peebles of the United States Navy and served two years as a marine in the frigate *Boston* and the ship *Morris* of Philadelphia. He was discharged at Boston, Massachusetts. He re-enlisted there in the company under Captain Larned and served two years and a half until the close of the war. He was discharged from service in the State of New York. He was in the Battle of King's Bridge, New York, and in other engagements.

KINCAID, JOHN

Service—Virginia Va. 23913 No. S. 19367

Born, March 10, 1760, Amherst County, Virginia. Enlisted, February, 1781, in Greenbrier County, Virginia, and served ten months as a private under Captain John Henderson, Captain Arch Woods and Major Andrew Hamilton against the Indians and Tories. His application for pension was granted in 1834. Supporting affidavits were filed by James Lickens, Joseph Skaggs, and John Patterson. (In some records, this man's case was confused with another Kincaid.)

KINCHELOE, DANIEL

The grave of Daniel Kincheloe, understood to have been a soldier in the Revolution, is on the slope across the road from the Wood County Infirmary. He came to Wood from Harrison County in 1796-97 and died there in 1834.

KINKEAD, THOMAS

Service—Virginia Va. No. 4122 No. S. 5997

Enlisted, Augusta County, Virginia, 1780 and 1781, and served as a private nine months under Captains Tate, Guinn, and Brown in Colonel Campbell's militia regiment, under Colonel Washington, and Generals Morgan and Green. Fought at Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse, and James Town. Pension granted in Pendleton County, Virginia, 1833. Supporting data filed by Robert Thompson, Robert Gittengton, Samuel Pullin, and William McCoy.

KINNISON, CHARLES and EDWARD

Charles and Edward Kinnison were in the Revolutionary Army from Culpeper County, Virginia. They lived near Capon Springs a few miles from Winchester. They also lived in Pocahontas County, Virginia, for a time.

KINNISON, JACOB

Before the Pocahontas County court in 1832 and again in 1833, Jacob Kinnison made application for pension as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was aged 75 in 1832. He volunteered under Captain Arbuckle in March, 1777, at which time he lived in the Little Levels of Greenbrier County. He was marched under Ensign John Williams to Point Pleasant where he served in the border defense ten months under Captain Ar-

buckle, Ensign Williams and Ensign James Gilmer. There he was discharged by General Hand, but before he left the "Point" remembers the coming of seven hundred soldiers under Colonel Dickinson and Colonel Skilleron.

In 1779, he entered service as an Indian spy on Elk, Greenbrier and Tygarts Valley rivers under command of Captain John Cook. His companion, John Bridger, was killed by the Indians the next spring. His claim was supported by George G. Brooke, John Gilleland, John Bradshaw, and Thomas Hill.

KIRBY, PATRICK

In April, 1778, the Berkeley County, Virginia, court ordered that aid be given the wife of Patrick Kirby, who had been a soldier in the Continental Army.

KITTLE, ABRAHAM

Born, 1735, probably in New Jersey. Wife's name, Mary. Settled in Randolph County as early as 1782. Served in the Continental Army in New Jersey. Died about 1816 and is buried in the Collett Cemetery four miles below Beverly. His children were: Jacob, born in New Jersey; Richard, Abraham, Jr., married a daughter of John Chenoweth first and then took as his second wife, Mary Scott; George, Daniel, a daughter who married Phineas Wells; a daughter who married Henry Petro; a daughter, Ingra, who married David Henderson; a daughter who married Abraham Teter.

Before the Randolph County court, November 25, 1811, Richard Kittle testified that he never knew his father, Abraham Kittle, to receive any land for his services under General Clark against the Indians.

KITTLE, JACOB

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 16657 No. S. 13630

Born in Sussex County, New Jersey, 1757, son of Abraham and Mary Kittle. Enlisted in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1776, across the New Jersey line. Served fourteen months in Third Battalion of Pennsylvania Brigade under Captains Boyles, Conkle, Hoover, Shiner, and Colonels Cadwallader, Miller, Stroud, Major Baker, and General Lacey. Pension certificates were issued in Randolph County in 1833 and 1835. Supporting data submitted by Benjamin Dolbear, Arch Earl, William Martiny, Michael See, Isaac Baker, and the Reverend Collett and Rowan.

KNIGHT, CHRISTOPHER

The claim of Christopher Knight for a Revolutionary War pension, which was filed in Harrison County, was rejected.

KNIGHT, JAMES

On motion of James Knight, Jr., and Rebecca Williams, formerly Rebecca Knight, before the Greenbrier County court, 1832, it was certified

to the Department of War that it had been established that they were the children and sole heirs of James Knight, Sr., who was a regularly enlisted soldier of the Revolutionary War.

KNIGHT, PETER

Service—Virginia Va. No. 1909 No. S. 5660

Born, Stafford County, Virginia, April 5, 1760. Served six months as a private under Captain Phillips in the Virginia militia. Pension granted the soldier in Harrison County, November 13, 1832. Supporting data filed by John Latham and Christopher Knight.

KROSEN (KROESNER), ISAAC

Service—Virginia No. S. 5663

Served eighteen months as a private soldier and sergeant in the Virginia Line under Captain Morgan and Colonel Campbell, after enlisting December, 1780. Was seen by another soldier, Henry Bedinger, in the spring of 1781 at Fredericksburg, Virginia, as he was marching south. After Cornwallis' surrender was stationed at Winchester to guard prisoners until discharged. Received pension in 1833, apparently in Berkeley County, Virginia.

KUMP (CUMP), HENRY

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23579 No. S. 15792

Born, 1757. Enlisted in Hampshire County, and served as a private nine months in company of Captains Stump and James Parsons in the Virginia Line regiments under General Wayne. He served from 1781 to 1782. His first service was apparently a three months' "tour" as a substitute for George Sly. He was then drafted for three months and in January, 1782, enlisted under Captain James Eaton. He was granted a pension in Hampshire County in 1834. His claims were supported by affidavits of Elisha Gardner, Philip Kline, and Daniel Loy.

LAIDLEY, THOMAS (Captain)

Service—Pennsylvania Sea Service Va. No. 23468 No. S. 15596

Born, Argyleshire, Scotland, January 1, 1756. Died, March 17, 1838. Married Sarah Osborne before emigrating to America in 1774. Lived for a time in Philadelphia, Mt. Holley, New Jersey, Morgantown, Monongalia County, and then moved to Cabell County, to be with his son, John Laidley.

In March, 1776, enlisted as a private in the First Independent Rifle Company of Pennsylvania, John Doyle, Captain, and Samuel Brady, Lieutenant. In March, 1777, enlisted under Captain William Lysle, commander of the boat *Resolution* of the Pennsylvania fleet under Commander John Hazelwood, then lying at Fort Mifflin in the Delaware, and served as a gunner. He then received commission as captain of the *Resolution*. Continued there until British captured Fort Mifflin and Red Banks, November 15, 1777. Served as hospital steward from that time until November, 1778, when he was discharged. Received pension,

1834, Cabell County. Supporting data filed by William Paine and Stephen Spurlock.

LANGFITT (LANGFITTE), FRANCIS

Service—Continental Pennsylvania Va. No. 19665 No. S. 38131

Enlisted, 1777, in the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. In 1780, enlisted for a second term and served in the Fourth Virginia Regiment of Light Dragoons until honorably discharged at Colchester, Connecticut, May, 1782. Was under Captains Doris, Craigs, and Gray, and Lieutenant Colonel Walton Moyland. Received pension in Wood County, Virginia, 1826, at which time the soldier was 65 years years old, his wife, Emily, 65, and a daughter, Nancy Glasscock, 30. Supporting data was filed in their behalf by John Stone, Baily Rice, Mary Foley, John J. Johnson, and John T. Langfitt. He was in the actions at York Island, White Plains, Princeton, Germantown, Trenton, Brandywine, and Monmouth.

LARKIN, ANTHONY

Enlisted as a private in Captain Shepherd's company of riflemen, and was killed, September 15, 1776.

LARKINS, JAMES

Service—Virginia Va. No. 6010 No. S. 38130

Enlisted in Augusta County, Virginia, and served two years as a private under Captain Bowser in the Twelfth Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel Neville and General Scott. Was in battle of Germantown. Received pension at age of 66 in Monroe County, Virginia, July 29, 1819.

LATHAM, JOHN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 2127 No. S. 8811

Enlisted, March, 1780-82, Stafford County, Virginia, in company of Captain Johnson in the regiment of Virginia regulars commanded by Colonel Ludamy. Other officers were Captains Montgomery, Fitzpatrick, Ballard and Colonel Haws. Pension granted in Harrison County, Virginia, 1832. Case investigated by U. S. Attorney Singleton in 1834, ordered suspended in 1835, with no indication of reinstatement. Supporting data filed by Peter Buser, John Curry, Michael Greathouse, and John Cathers.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM

Service—Maryland Va. No. 16289 No. S. 38128 and B. L. Wt. 1968

Enlisted, Frederick County, Maryland, 1778, and served four years as a fifer under Captain David Lynn in the Fourth and Seventh Maryland Regiment commanded by Colonel Gumbo and General Smallwood. Was engaged on guard duty. Applied for pension in Pendleton County, 1819, at which time soldier was 52 years old. Pension granted 1820, suspended in 1821, and restored in 1826. Bounty land warrant for 100 acres was also received. The soldier's wife, named Elizabeth, was 48

years old in 1820, and their children were: James or Jonas, 20; Margaret, 18; Rhuey, 14; Feliska, 12; Patsy, 9; Rebecca, 7; Sally, 5; Jacob, 2. Supporting data was filed in their behalf by Thomas Kinkead, John Dice, Oliver McCoy, James Johnson, Henry Hull, and General James Boggs.

LAZEAR, HYATT

Born in Frederick County, Virginia, 1744. Enlisted in the spring of 1776 in the Revolutionary Army under Captains Harrison, Biggs, Vance, Springer, Crockett, and Colonel Gibson, and Generals Broadhead, Hand, and McIntosh. His claim for pension, filed in Lewis County, Virgina, September 3, 1833, was supported by Martin Life and Jacob Schoolcraft, but was rejected. This is a particularly interesting example of the services which were not found to justify pensions.

LEACH, GEORGE

Service—Virginia Va. No. 467 No. W. 27584 and B. L. Wt. 3764 (transferred to Ohio, 1837)

Enlisted, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1777, and served as a bombardier under Captain Edmonds in the Second Regiment of Virginia Artillery, commanded by Colonel Marshall. Took part in several campaigns in Virginia and North Carolina.

Born, 1757, and died February 20, 1838. Married Ann Bigbee December 29, 1785, in Fauquier County. She was born in 1765 and died July 22, 1856. The family moved from Wood County, to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1837. Their children and date of birth were: Fanny, December, 1786; Susannah, November, 1788; Willis, December, 1790; Louis, May, 1793; Thomas, February, 1797; Amelia, 1799; Mary, 1800; George, 1809.

Pension was granted the soldier in 1832. The widow also received a pension and bounty land warrant was received for 160 acres. Supporting data was filed by Bailey Rice, Thomas Leach, a brother, and James M. Quality.

LEACH, THOMAS

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23037 No. S. 8837

Born, Prince William County, Virginia, 1764, the son of James Leach. While living in Fauquier County, Virginia, enlisted in the Virginia Line under Captains O'Bannion, Foley, Jennins, and Winn. Took part in several campaigns and was present at the siege and capture of Yorktown. Received pension in Wood County, October 29, 1833, which was suspended by Special Agent Singleton in 1834, but it seems to have been restored at Wheeling in 1838.

Supporting data filed by George Leach, a brother, James Leach, John Dawkins, Sr., and Samuel Butcher.

LEDLEE, JAMES

Service—Pennsylvania No. 6224 No. S. 38133

Enlisted, July, 1775, and reenlisted, 1776, in First Pennsylvania Line

Regiment of Artillery under Captains Miller, Craig, and Rice, commanded by Colonels Harden and Proctor. Fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Trenton. Was honorably discharged by Colonel Proctor at Valley Forge, February, 1778. Received pension in Brooke County, Virginia, February 1, 1819.

LEE, CHARLES (General)

Born at Dernhall, Cheshire, England, 1731; died at Philadelphia, October 2, 1782. A general in the American Revolutionary service. He was appointed major-general by the Continental Congress June 17, 1775; was captured by the British at his headquarters at Baskenridge, New Jersey, 4 miles from his army, December 13, 1776; and was exchanged May 6, 1778. He disobeyed the orders of General Washington at the battle of Monmouth in 1778, and was sentenced by a court martial to one year's suspension from military service. He was afterward dismissed altogether by Congress, January 10, 1780; died October 2, 1782.

Requested in his will that he might not be buried within a mile of any church or meeting house but it was ignored and he is buried at Christ Church. Soldier of fortune. Got baptism of fire as lieutenant under Braddock in 1755, 44th Regiment, on the Monongahela. Made a captain. Adopted into Mohawk Indian tribe and married daughter of a Seneca chief; wounded at Ticonderoga, 1758. Was at capture of Fort Niagara and Montreal in 1760. Fought in Poland and for Russia against Turkey. Returned to America in 1773, settled in Berkeley County, in 1775; made major-general, June 17, 1775. Success in the Carolinas. Opposed Washington as commander in chief. Challenged by Colonel John Laurens and wounded in the shoulder in a duel.

His home was at Leetown, Jefferson County, now West Virginia. The town is named for the Lee family. The old home of General Lee is still standing in much the same condition as when the General lived in it.

LEE, DANIEL

Enlisted in New York in 1776. Served seven years as a private under Captain Grimes in the First New York Regiment, under Colonels Posey, Van Scheck, and Generals Arnold and Washington. Fought at Monmouth. Received pension in Monongalia County, Virginia, February 2, 1819, at which time he was 61 years old.

LEE, DAVID

The statement of David Lee, December 23, 1834, before the Wood County Court, concerning pension as a Revolutionary soldier, stated that he was not a soldier during the War of the Revolution. He said that at the suggestion of William Mitchell he had applied for a pension for service rendered in the Indian wars in expectation that such service would be covered by a pension law that would be passed by Congress.

LEMASTERS, BENJAMIN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16923 No. S. 18490

Enlisted in Berkeley County, Virginia, in 1777, but was living at that time in Monongalia County. Served until 1780 as private and sergeant under Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Culk in Continental Establishment in the First Virginia Regiment of the line, commanded by Colonel Parker. Among other officers were Lieutenants Francis Miner, Holeman Minear, Majors Fleming, Ball, Green, and Smith, and General Washington and Lord Stirling. Fought at Monmouth, Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine and Fort Mifflin. Was wounded in the ankle in the battle of Princeton, and was carried on Major Fleming's horse to the hospital at Philadelphia.

Pension was granted to the soldier in Nicholas County, in 1833. Supporting data filed in his behalf by Andrew Friend, Peter McCune, Mary Wiggins, and Hamrick Given.

LEMON, JAMES (Ensign)

Was raised at Shepherdstown. About January 1, 1777, was commissioned ensign in Colonel Hartley's regiment of Pennsylvania troops, and was killed in the battle of Brandywine.

LEMON, JOHN (Captain)

Served in the Revolution and retired as a captain. Had a plantation in Berkeley County.

LESSLEY, JOHN

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 14298 No. S. 38139

Native of Maryland. Before the Revolution lived in Delaware and Pennsylvania. Entered the Continental Army in 1775 soon after battle of Bunker Hill, under Captain Claggett of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Honorably discharged, Gravesend, New York, 1776. Enlisted, spring of 1777 in company commanded by Captain Archibald McAllister in Colonel Hartley's Pennsylvania Line Regiment, under General Anthony Wayne. Served three years in this unit. In 1820, soldier was 85 years old and his wife, Sarah, an invalid, aged 60. Pension granted in Berkeley County, Virginia, in 1819. Supporting data filed by Captain Archibald McAllister, Captain Benjamin Comers, and Judge White. Soldier died, 1832, in Michigan.

LEVICK (SEVICK), CALEB (Sergeant)

Warrant No. 6316 for 400 acres of land was issued May, 1819, to the heirs of Caleb Levick or Sevick for service as a sergeant in the Continental Line, Revolutionary War. Before the Jefferson County court, January 28, 1818, it was certified that Rachel Ayers, the widow of Alexander Ayers, was the widow of Caleb Levick, deceased, late of the Revolutionary Army; that Levick left the following children: Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Rechart; John, Ann, Margaret, and that the widow and children all lived in Jefferson County, Virginia.

LEWIS, ABRAHAM

Service—Pennsylvania No. 25845 No. R. 6307

Served four years and four months as a fifer under Captains Grub, and Byrd, Major A. Waggoner, and Colonel Stephenson. Took part in the battles of Iron Hill and Brandywine. Born, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1758, lived for a time in Delaware, and enlisted at New Castle, Pennsylvania. Application for pension, filed in 1833 in Randolph County, Virginia, was rejected.

LEWIS, ANDREW

Lived on the Bullskin in Jefferson County. Served as a private during the Revolution.

LEWIS, JACOB

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16224 No. W. 8044

Born, Berkeley County, Virginia, April 15, 1755, died, June 20, 1840. There enlisted in 1775, and served as a private thirteen months under Captains Scott, Thurston, Buckels, Ambrose, Evans, in the Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel Morrow and Lord Sterling. Married Mary Watson (nee Parker) in Tyler County, Virginia, December 17, 1816, the ceremony being performed by William Wells. Pension was granted in Tyler County in 1833, and widow later also received pension. Supporting data was submitted by the Reverend Thomas Jones, Benjamin Brewer, James Curtis, William Johnson, Ruth Davis, Richard Parker, Elizabeth Parker, and Ralph Gorell.

LEWIS, JOHN

Enlisted under Captain Shepherd in Berkeley County in 1776. Was drafted into another company in August of that year. Died in Jefferson County, Virginia, on Babb's Marsh in 1846, aged 104 years.

LEWIS, THOMAS

Thomas, third son of General Andrew Lewis, was born in 1756. He served in his brother John's company at the battle of Point Pleasant, probably as a volunteer since his name does not occur on the muster roll; however, his son stated that his father was in the battle. He also served at the battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1780.

About the year, 1785, he removed to Point Pleasant, and entered the Indian trade. In Ohio he was captured by the Indians, taken to their towns on the Maumee, and saved from torture and death by an Indian known as John Hollis, a boyhood friend, who had accompanied his father on a visit to Virginia thirteen years before. In 1789, Thomas Lewis, Jr., laid out the town of Point Pleasant, and was one of the magistrates of the newly erected Kanawha County, which he afterwards represented in the legislature. He was killed by a falling tree in November, 1800.

LIKENS, JACOB A.

Enlisted in the Revolution from Shepherdstown.

LILLY, WILLIAM

Born, Cambridgeshire, England, 1751. Enlisted, March 1, 1777, in Frederick County, Virginia, in company commanded by Captains Reynolds, Gilkinson, Handley, under Colonel Kennedy. Application for pension, filed in Nicholas County, Virginia, in 1833. Supporting data had been filed by Joseph and Paschal Backhouse, Bernard Hendricks, and Addison McLaughlin.

This claim was rejected with the following: David Hannah, John Wright, John Mollihan, Francis Boggs. At the same time, March 21, 1835, payment was ordered resumed on Jacob Fisher.

LINDSEY (LINDSAY or LINSEY), WALTER (Sergeant)

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 5991 No. W. 8048

Enlisted, January 1776, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in company commanded by Captain Frederick Varnam (or Cannon) of the Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by General Anthony Wayne. After serving a year, he was discharged. In Albany, he enlisted again in the same military unit and served until January, 1781, when he was discharged. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

In February, 1781, he married Mary, daughter of James McCullough, at the home of his brother-in-law, John Louden. They moved to Harrison County, Virginia, in 1785 or 1786. There pension was granted in 1819. Soldier was born in 1755 and his wife in 1764. Soldier died June 28, 1820. His widow applied for pension in 1839. Supporting data filed by Martha Blain, sister; Catherine Carpenter, sister; and Colonel William Martin.

LINTON, ISAAC

Service—Maryland No. 12500 No. S. 5690

Born, Frederick County, Maryland, October, 1764, and there enlisted in August, 1777, in the Maryland militia under Captain Ralph Hillery. Other officers were Ensign Ralph Craigg, Lieutenant Joseph Madding, Colonels Butler and Burkett, and Chaplain Beally. Served fifteen months, being engaged on marches to Baltimore, Fredericktown, and elsewhere. Received pension, Wellsburg, Brooke County, 1832. Supporting data filed by Robert Marshall, Pascal Taylor, Thomas Bucey, and the Reverend Edward Smith.

LINTON, WILLIAM T. (Colonel)

Service—North Carolina No. 5349 No. W. 8046

Born, January 8, 1758, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Enlisted, April 16, 1776, Surry County, North Carolina, under Captain William Barrett, Third North Carolina Regiment, Continental Establishment, under Colonel Sumner. Was in attack on Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, marched north to join the northern army at Princeton, and fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Served as captain, major, and colonel.

Wife, Mary Ann, was born December 6, 1769. Their children were Mary, John, Elizabeth, Margaret Haynes, Ann Thomas. They were married in Chester, South Carolina, April 5, 1793, by the Reverend William Martin, Reformed Presbyterian minister. Pensions were granted. (Although included in the Virginia pensions, residence in western Virginia is uncertain.)

LIPSCOMB, AMBROSE

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16710 No. W. 8252

Born, 1762; died, May 18, 1841; enlisted, Frederick County, Virginia, March, 1781, and served seven months as a private under Captains Frost and Bell in the Virginia Line under Generals Lafayette and Washington. Took part in the siege and capture of Yorktown. Received pension, Randolph County, Virginia, 1833.

Married Winny Mardis, December, 1785, King George County, Virginia. She received widow's pension, 1846, at which time she was 78 years old. Their children were: Lucy, 1786; Richard, 1788; James, 1793; John, 1795; Margaret, 1796; Henry, 1798; Fielding, 1802; Eben, 1805. Supporting affidavits are on file in this case from John Taggart, John Long, and John White.

LITTERAL (LITTREL), RICHARD

Service—Continental Virginia Va. No. 9848 No. W. 26220 and B. L. Wt. 521

Served three years as a private in company of Captain Stith, Third Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, under Colonel Baylor. Received pension, aged 58, Botetourt County, Virginia (probably in what is now Berkeley County, Virginia), in 1819, and widow received pension in Tennessee in 1853. Bounty land warrant also issued for 160 acres. Soldier's widow was formerly Jane Champe (nee Welch), widow of George Champe. Supporting witnesses in this case were Mary Darbin and Margaret Stacks.

LITTLE, GEORGE

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 12629 No. R. 6382

Enlisted at Chester Town, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1778, and served eleven months as a fifer under Captains Thomas Laty and Orbison in the Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bull. He fought at Brandywine and Germantown. Before the Revolution he had lived in Adams and York Counties, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1755 and died July 4, 1844. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Pension was granted to the soldier in Hampshire County, Virginia, May 8, 1833. Supporting data was filed by Marmus Murman and Branson Posten.

LIVELY, GODRILL (GOODWILL, GODESEL, COTREL, CARTEL)

Service—Continental Virginia Va. No. 23101 No. R. 6389 and B. L. Wt. 4973

Born, Albemarle County, Virginia, 1760. Died December 3, 1838.

Enlisted, 1780, and served two years as a private of infantry and cavalry under Captains West Luke, and Barrett in the Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line commanded by Colonel Armand. Served at various points in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Received land bounty warrant for 200 acres and also was granted pension in Monroe County, Virginia. Supporting statements were filed by John Hutchinson, John H. Vawter, and the Reverend John Cook. Bounty land statement was signed by Samuel Coleman and James Monroe.

Lively was married, October 24, 1790, to Sarah Maddy by the Reverend John Alderson, Greenbrier County, Virginia. Widow died August 19, 1839. Their children were: Jane Pact, 1791; Joseph, 1793; William, 1795; Judith McGhee, 1797; John (Cotral), 1799; James, 1802; Thomas, 1805; Hamphill, 1807; Madison, 1809; Mary, 1811; Sallie Smith, 1813; Wilson, 1815; Lorenzo, 1818; James Ellison, 1823; (a bound boy).

LOAR, JOHN

Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from Sheperdstown.

LOAR, PHILIP

Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from Shepherdstown.

LOGAN, WILLIAM

Enlisted under Captain Stephenson in 1775. Owned a farm in Berkeley County.

LOCH, JOHN (may appear on rolls as HOLE)

Service—Continental—French No. R. 6396

Enlisted, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1782, and served from April to December in the French artillery under Captains Yunkin and Joshua Grove under Colonel D'Olcott and Count de Rochambeau. Applied for pension in Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1832. Claim supported by Philip Hartman, but was rejected on grounds that the Act of June 7, 1832, did not cover service in the French troops which were cooperating with the American Army.

LOCKHART, AARON

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 5975 No. S. 38146

Enlisted in 1776 or 1777 in Captain Lacy or Lacey's company of the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, and continued in the regular service for four years until discharged by General St. Clair. Married in 1793. Received pension in Harrison County, Virginia, 1819. Died in the fall of the same year.

LOCKHEART, WILLIAM (Ensign)

Service—Pennsylvania No. R. 6400

Born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1759. Enlisted and served as an ensign under Captain Pitt in the Pennsylvania militia under command of Colonel Pierce. Applied for pension in Hampshire County, July

23, 1834. Supporting data supplied by Christopher Heiskell, George Deems Spalding Kidwell, George Schareff, Walter Louthan, William Reed and the Reverend H. Southern.

LOCKMAN, JOHN

Enlisted January 1, 1776, in Captain Church's company of riflemen of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by General Butler. After twelve months was discharged at Staten Island by Captain Farmer. In Ohio County in 1820, he testified, at age of 67, that he had enlisted in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. He was wounded twice in the battle of White Plains, New York.

In Ohio County in 1855, Catharine Lockman stated she was the widow of John Lockman. She was 79 years old and had been married to him by the Reverend John Armstrong at Wheeling, April 9, 1821, and that her husband died at Wheeling, December 12, 1827. He had been wounded at the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina. Her maiden name was Catharine Eichner and she had been born in Wurtenberg, Germany. In Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 1905, John Isaac Lockman, aged 80, a resident of Arnold, testified that he was the only child of John and Catharine Lockman. His mother died, May 18, 1860. He made application for bounty land.

LONG, JOHN PHILLIP

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 20310 No. S. 38147

Enlisted in New York in October, 1778, under Captains Van Hare and Christie in the company of Light Dragoons of the Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops under Colonel Minghes and General Wayne. Evidently had more than three years service, according to evidence in his pension packet. Daniel Recknor of Allegheny County, Maryland, made affidavit that he served with Long under Captain Christie in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. John Ignatious Effinger swore that he served under Captain Bartholomew in Van Heer's company of Light Dragoons of New York and that John Phillip Long served at the same time in the same company. Supporting data was also submitted by Conrad Keener. Pension was granted the soldier February 18, 1831, in Pendleton County, Virginia.

LOOFBOROUGH, JOHN WADE

Born in 1748 in New Jersey. Married Mary Hoff, 1767. Died Pickaway County, Ohio, 1814. Settled in Randolph County, prior to 1788. Believed to have been a Revolutionary soldier; see records of Middlesex County, New Jersey, "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Page 672." Children of Loofborough were: Sarah, married John Harbert, 1789; Jacob, married Mary Davis, 1792; Rebecca, married Elijah Barkley, 1795; Abigail, married Samuel Harbert, 1788; Mary, married Thomas Barkley, 1795.

LOVE, CHARLES

Charles Love was born in 1753 and died in 1824. He served from

May 25, 1776, as a private in Captain Thomas Berry's company, Eighth Virginia Regiment under Colonel Bowman in General Scott's Brigade. He was at Valley Forge where he was discharged March 5, 1778. Affidavits for him are filed by Bean Smallwood, in whose stead he served, and Michael Dean, of Pendleton County, Kentucky. His wife was Susannah. Their children were: Samuel Allen, Agnes Wolfe, William, Susannah Hampton, and Elizabeth Ann Shortridge. Pension was granted him in Kentucky as a Revolutionary soldier. Later he moved to Cabell County, Virginia, where he died, 1824.

LOVE, ROBERT

Service—North Carolina Va. No. 23712 No. S. 18093

Born, Caswell County, North Carolina, December 17, 1762. Enlisted under Captain Donnel in November or December, 1780, in the Carolinas and served six months in the North Carolina Line under Colonel James Martin, and Generals Green, Morgan, and Rutherford. Received pension in Mason County, Virginia, March 24, 1834. Supporting data supplied by John and George Roush.

LOWTHER, WILLIAM (Colonel)

Born, December 22, 1743, Augusta County, Virginia, a son of Robert Lowther. Married Sudna, daughter of Thomas Hughes, Sr., in Hardy County, came in 1772 to Harrison County, died October 28, 1814, and is buried on the West Fork River one and a half miles below West Milford. His ancestors were English. Henry Lowther had three sons, Henry, George, and William, who were English miners. William had a son, Robert, who with his wife, Aquilla Ross Lowther, emigrated in 1740 to America. In 1772, they settled in Hackers Creek Valley, Harrison County, with their sons, Jonathan and William.

Jonathan was killed with Thomas Hughes, Sr., in May, 1788, by Indians within sight of Jane Lew on their way from Clarksburg to West's Fort to give alarm of an Indian invasion. William led a party of settlers who pursued the Indians into Ohio, surprised them near Chillicothe and killed thirteen of the savages. When 17 years old, William Lowther volunteered under David Scott in Indian service. In 1781, he joined General George Rogers Clark's expedition against Detroit as a major in Colonel Joseph Crockett's regiment at Fort Pitt, returned in 1783 and was soon promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1787, he was made colonel of the northwestern counties of Virginia and retained command of the region until the Wayne treaty with the Indians in 1795. He took a leading part in many border activities as long as Indians appeared on the eastern shores of the Ohio. He was sheriff of Harrison County, was also the first sheriff of Wood County, and was active in many civil capacities.

The children of William and Sudna Lowther were: Robert, 1765; Thomas, 1767; William, Jr., 1768; Jesse, 1773; Elias, 1776; and Sudna, who married Jacob Jackson December 15, 1796.

LUCAS, BASIL (Sergeant)

Service—Maryland Va. No. 23736 No. S. 18097

Enlisted, January 17, 1776, and served as a sergeant under Captain Rezin Bell, Second Maryland Regiment, Continental Establishment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Price. Discharged in the State of New Jersey, January 10, 1780.

Married, February, 1786, Berkeley County, Virginia. Wife's name Elizabeth. Applied for pension, Berkeley County, September 12, 1831, which was granted. Soldier was born, 1757, and died, October 2, 1841. Among relatives named was G. Dural. Henry Brent of Winchester received pension certificate for Lucas in 1834.

LUCAS, EDWARD (Lieutenant)

Served as second lieutenant in Captain William Morgan's company late in 1776 or early in 1777.

LUCAS, JOB

Served with the Revolutionary forces in the southern campaign, died of smallpox while in service.

LUCAS, WILLIAM (Lieutenant)

Born near Shepherdstown, January 18, 1742. Was first lieutenant in Captain William Morgan's company. After the Revolution, he moved to Ohio where his son, Robert, became governor. He was the son of Edward Lucas, as were Edward and Job. Their father moved to near Shepherdstown before 1732. Four brothers were killed by Indians: Robert, Benjamin, David, and Isaac. William was wounded at Laurel Hill but survived to become a bitter enemy of the Indians and one of their most relentless opponents.

LUCAS, WILLIAM

Born, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, 1749. Called into service from Botetourt County. Later lived in Montgomery, and then in Logan County, Virginia. Served under Captains Burke, Trigg, Burns, Lucas, Brown, Colonels Preston, Shelby, and General Campbell at Lucas Fort, Wood's Fort, Farley's Fort, and other frontier outposts. Had two periods of service of three months each and two tours of eighteen months each between 1772 and 1781. Supporting data was submitted by the Reverend Richard Brooks, Parker Lucas, Hezekiah Adkins, James Johnson, Christian Snidow, and Thomas Farley. Mention is made of a son, John. Pension claim was rejected because agent stated that three declarations did not check.

LYNOTT (SYNOTT), THOMAS

Born in Fairfax County, Virginia. Enlisted under Captain Sprowl and served as a cabin boy on the ship *Hope*. Application for pension in Harrison County, Virginia, in 1832 was rejected on ground that his service was on a vessel not commissioned by the general or state govern-

ment, and as such was not under the Revolutionary pension laws. Supporting data was filed by Notley Shuttleworth, Jonas Adam, Stephen Dicks, and the Reverend Hamilton Gass.

Book Reviews

THE CHAPMAN FAMILY: A STUDY IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA. By Berlin B. Chapman. Tulsa, Oklahoma: Mid-West Printing Company, 1942. Pp. xiv, 290, $2.25.

Not only is *The Chapman Family* by Dr. Berlin B. Chapman a delightful book, but it is also a valuable contribution. Usually a family history is dull reading for the laity, but this unusual book does not lag for a minute. Dr. Chapman has succeeded admirably in achieving his twofold purpose, to write a family history and to portray the social evolution of a region; for his book is more than a family history; it is a detailed and authentic social history of central West Virginia, culminating in Webster County, particularly on Point Mountain.

Since the history of a person is the history of an era, there is probably no better way of presenting social history than through the account of the life, interests, and associations of a large family over a considerable period of time. *The Chapman Family* reveals more than a century of the activities, and of the joys and sorrows of a large and interesting family among the West Virginia hills. The author modestly says that the history of any other family would have served the purpose, but that he chose his own because he knows it best and because he wants "to present to the Chapman family the true story of their forebear."

The choice, however, is a happy one, for the Chapmans were a hardy race who faced the struggle and hardships of pioneer life as a challenge and met it heroically. To the present generation and to future generations they have left a rare heritage of character, faith, and vision.

The book is divided into two parts. The five chapters of Part One trace the Chapmans back to Anglo-Saxon times; relate family traditions; describe the primitive life and the economic struggle in central West Virginia in ante-bellum days; bring vividly before the reader the anxiety, suffering, strife, and sacrifice that the Civil War brought to the people of that isolated, mountainous country; and begin the family history by giving the account of the life of the leading character in the Chapman chronicle, the founder of the family in Webster County—William Francis Marion Chapman, "the mountain monarch."

This William Francis Marion Chapman, grandfather of the author, was a dynamic personality. Born in 1836, he was a young man during the Civil War. Although he was not in the army, it was his lot to suffer much anxiety and to endure many hardships of those trying days. He had some harrowing experiences, for his life was several times sought by bushwhackers. His escapes are interesting incidents in the family story. "Billy," as he is informally called in the book, had more

than an ordinary education for his time and opportunities. He was industrious and thrifty, and by his own efforts accumulated a considerable amount of property. He was a man of strong will, deeply religious and sternly just. That he was head and ruler of his household no one questioned. Nor was he guilty of spoiling his offspring by sparing the rod. That he was a respected and influential citizen is shown by the fact that he represented Webster County in the First Wheeling Convention in 1861, was sent in 1883 as a delegate to a church conference in Wheeling by the local Methodist Episcopal churches, and for twelve years was justice of the peace. His progressive spirit is evidenced by his interest in education and community improvement, and by the fact that he was the first man on Point Mountain to purchase a buggy, a sewing machine, a mowing machine, and a hay rake. This sterling character must have had an important part in the life and growth of central West Virginia.

No less courageous and pious than William Francis Marion Chapman was his faithful wife, Nancy Gregory Chapman. Married at fourteen, a mother at fifteen, she early learned responsibility. The wife of a mountain pioneer and the mother of thirteen children, she was a hard working woman whose life was cumbered with many cares. She looked well to ways of her household and ate not the bread of idleness. Her children rose up to call her blessed, and her husband praised her. Although Nancy was a typical woman of her time whose world centered round her home and family, she found time for church and for interest in her community. She was a woman of strength of character and of spirit as was to be expected; for she was the daughter of William Given Gregory, the classleader, and the strong willed, high tempered Rebecca Sands Gregory, the mid-wife.

The Chapman Family is dedicated to the great-grandchildren of William Francis Marion Chapman and Nancy Gregory Chapman, a group numbering more than one hundred and sixty-five persons.

Besides the introductory and concluding chapters, Part Two devotes a chapter to each of Billy and Nancy Chapman's thirteen children. In the ordinary family history this would be tiresome reading for others than members of the family. That is not true in this case, for one reads of thirteen real people—people of ability, character, individuality, and ideals. They are earnest people who have looked at life cheerfully but seriously, and in it have found truth and beauty. They were brought up in the way that Billy and Nancy thought they should go, and in spirit they have not departed from it; but they have changed with the years, for they are progressive people. All are religious, all are interested in education. Seven have been teachers. All married and became parents and grandparents. All are good citizens, useful, respected, and esteemed in their communities. They have brought no shadow of dishonor on the inheritance of intelligence, industry, and integrity left them by their pioneer parents. The influence of these sturdy, upright, wholesome, plain people would be hard to estimate.

To visit the nine living children of Billy and Nancy Chapman, one would not go to Webster County, for they have all left the home of

their youth; but one would have to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The grandchildren and great-grandchildren are scattered over the globe. Some were in World War I. Some are now serving their country in the armed forces. Many are filling positions of honor and responsibility.

To follow the lives of Nancy and Billy Chapman, their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren is to follow the social evolution of central West Virginia.

Scarcely a reminder of the primitive life familiar to Billy and Nancy Chapman in their youth remains. To their great-grandchildren it is merely a tale that is told. The difficulties and inconveniences of pioneer days have long since disappeared from the hills and mountains of central West Virginia and have given place to a new way of life. Where once stood the log cabin homes are comfortable modern residences with every convenience. Gone is the short term subscription school. In place of the leaky, floorless, log school houses, innocent of all equipment save crude benches and the chastening rod, are attractive, fully equipped school buildings. Where ox teams and weary work horses of the pioneers once laboriously drew their burdens over mountain trails or through narrow, muddy roads, trucks and automobiles speed over improved highways. The dame in homespun is as rare now as was the fashionable lady a hundred years ago. Today, the school boy in central West Virginia barely notices the passing of the airplane—a sight that would have frightened his ancestors out of their wits or have sent them to their knees. These and countless other changes in the way of living and thinking have taken place in and about Webster County during the life of the Chapman family. Verily, "The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

The Chapman Family is the history of a family, an era, and a region. It is well written and is enlivened by humorous and dramatic incidents. It is not without romance. Dr. Chapman tells his fascinating story with fairness, frankness, simplicity, sincerity, and sympathy.

Glenville, West Virginia — WILLA BRAND

LEE'S LIEUTENANTS, A STUDY IN COMMAND. Vol. I, Manasses to Malvern Hill. By Douglas Southall Freeman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943. Pp. 773. $5.00.

Following the publication of his great three volume study *R. E. Lee*, Dr. Freeman addressed himself to the task of placing "that company of gallant gentlemen," who had served under Lee, "in proper relation to their chief." He has applied himself to this task with immense study, and a tireless search of particulars, and a command of detail which is seldom found in other studies of this epic struggle. The reader is told what the plans for a certain campaign were as they were evolved by the masters of strategy, and then what was done with those plans by those assigned to carry them out. Often the narratives of what was planned

and what was done are carried in parallel columns on the page, an excellent means of comparison.

Through the adoption of the device of "studying command" the author is enabled to bring all the men charged with that into the picture at once. The method is almost cinematographic, and the result such as holds the reader. Here we see them, not as they look down on us from the walls of some old gallery, but as they moved with their men or guided them while the battle raged around them. There is no question that the book lives. And again and again it demonstrates the fact that real commanders are as rare as real statesmen, a fact proven anew in too bountiful measure these last years.

The one point in which the book is open to examination is in the judgment pronounced in certain actors in the picture on grounds which do not compel. As for instance Longstreet's conduct at Seven Pines, especially in his handling of Huger. And it is difficult to understand how it could be that "taken as a whole Jackson's infantry tactics in the Valley Campaign have to be written down as commonplace. . . . He or his Chief of Artillery could be charged undeniably with failure to provide in advance for the proper concentration of his batteries at Front Royal. . . . He had not organized his cavalry properly. . . . While laboring to co-ordinate his infantry, his artillery and his cavalry, he had not risen above routine tactics." These charges will be somewhat surprising to those who have looked on the Valley Campaign as mightily efficient command. And they would have been vastly surprising to those frantically fleeing Federals, or to those Confederate hearts to whom they brought new hope after those months when Richmond was doomed.

In the Foreword Dr. Freeman states the question which "had plagued and pursued him" after Lee was finished: "In holding the light exclusively on Lee had one put in undeserved shadow the many excellent soldiers in his army?" After finishing the book, or at least this first volume of the three, one wonders whether he has lifted the shadow. It is hard to avoid feeling that to him that gallant Army of Northern Virginia was made up of the King who could do no wrong, and all the rest who could do little else. The King of course was Lee. Of the others Beauregard had "a Napoleonic complex" and "shows a lack of the sense of logistics"; and D. H. Hill had "dyspepsia, a spinal ailment and a sharp tongue"; Joseph E. Johnston was "a difficult and touchy subordinate"; Jeb Stuart had "a loud exhibitionist manner . . . about him there is always jingle and loudness"; and Ewell "probably had stomach ulcers." And he assures us that "discovery of new details of Jackson's ceaseless controversies with his subordinates, and review of his failure to maintain efficient divisional and brigade leadership, are an all sufficient answer to the question asked for two generations—whether Jackson separated from Lee, would have been a great commander. Strategically he would have been, administratively he could not have been. It is a grave question whether History will accept Dr. Freeman's sweeping verdict of the man who died at Chancellorsville.

Brilliant and engaging as the book is, it can be further questioned whether the last word on that great struggle, and the Confederacy's part

in it, is going to be said in Richmond. Perhaps Richmond is too close to it, views it with a proprietary air. A distinguished jurist, himself the son of a Confederate officer from Tennessee, told this reviewer a number of years ago of hearing a Richmond veteran plead before the City Council for an appropriation to entertain the national gathering of Confederate veterans, shortly to be held in that city. This was his peroration, "We must show these gentlemen who are coming as our guests what Virginia hospitality is. And besides they helped us greatly in our War!"

Definitely it was more than "our War"!

Morgantown, W. Va. WILLIAM E. BROOKS.

A STUDY GUIDE TO WEST VIRGINIA. By Thomas Franklin Marshall. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Burgess Publishing Company, 1942. Pp. 284. $4.50.

A study guide is often disappointing to the teacher because he is constantly looking for the things which he emphasizes in his own course. Since no two teachers of a course emphasize the same points equally, a study guide may be discarded as unsuitable when all that is needed is some readjustment of the outline or a revaluation of the teacher's own material.

A superficial examination might lead a teacher to reject Dr. Marshall's *Guide* as unsuitable for the study of West Virginia, but a more careful analysis will convince him that here is a wealth of material brought together after careful and painstaking work.

There are some things that are important and must be noted at the outset. One is that the author makes no claim that this is a guide to the study of West Virginia history. He points out clearly that it is a guide for the study of WEST VIRGINIA. It is an attempt to present a guide for the study of the state as a comprehensive and integrated whole. The author does not present a great deal of material to be read and studied, but concentrates his whole effort on the sources of information about the state. It is an attempt to assemble in one place as much source material as possible, and in this he has succeeded very well. It is designed for use on any class level and the references are so arranged and complete enough that material may be found suitable for the ability of any group.

The *Guide* is divided into three parts. Part I is a syllabus covering the background and development of West Virginia. The syllabus is subdivided into sixteen units for study. These units follow for the most part the traditional chapter headings of the textbooks on West Virginia history, but a few are devoted to subjects which might well be placed as topics under the study units. For example, Unit X is The New Industry (Tourist) and Unit XII is The State Emblems. These subjects are not of sufficient importance to merit the space given to them. The references on each study unit are to the more widely used textbooks on West Virginia history. The bibliography, which constitutes Unit XVI merits special consideration. It is complete and very well arranged.

It is subdivided into sections and each section is alphabetically arranged according to authors. All of the better references are listed here and a great number of others which both teachers and students will find helpful. They include county and sectional histories, and the list of source material which includes directories, guides, year-books and other publications of various organizations is a veritable mine of source material.

The bibliography is not designed primarily for the history teacher or the history student. It is intended for all those who are interested in any phase of West Virginia, whether it be history, literature, of the current economic and social problems of the state. Those interested in West Virginia literature will find the bibliography helpful since it covers that field rather thoroughly. The author has failed in some cases to list the publishers of some of the works cited, which is not too regretable an oversight.

Part II of the *Guide* contains material for supplementary study. The list of dates and events chronologically arranged is the most important part of this division. There is a list of review questions that can be supplemented to meet the needs of the individual teacher.

Part III is an assembling of "Facts." It is encyclopedic and should prove to be one of the most valuable features of the *Guide*. Here the author has assembled a great amount of material, some easily acccessible in other sources and some not. The advantage lies in the fact that it is made available in the same volume with the syllabus. This should prove a boon to both teachers and students whose library facilities are limited.

There are some typographical errors throughout the book which should be corrected. Some additions should be made to the bibliography and the lists of officials and others brought up to date. On the whole, however, the *Guide* shows thoughtful and thorough work on the part of the author. It is the result of years of teaching the subject, and teachers and students will find it most valuable if used for the purpose for which the author intended it: a guide to the study of West Virginit.

West Virginia Institute of Technology JOHN W. MATHENY
Montgomery, West Virginia

State History as Featured by the Press

MAGAZINES:

William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine (January, 1943), *The Fish and Fisheries of Colonial Virginia*, by John C. Pearson; *The Ordinaries of Colonial Yorktown*, by Edward M. Riley; *The Anthropological Position of the Indian Tribes of Tidewater Virginia*, by Maurice A. Mook; *The Colonial Churches of Isle of Wight and Southampton Counties, Virginia*, by George C. Mason; *Some Westmorelannd County Marriages, 1691-1692*, contributed by George H. S. King. (April, 1943), *Jefferson's Notes on Virginia and the Census of 1940*, by J. C. Rocca; *Applications of Virginians for Office During the Presidency of George Washington, 1789-1797*, by John W. Herndon.

Americana (January, 1943), *The Confederate Press and the Government*, by John Paul Jones, Jr.; *Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, 1751-1758*, by Elizabeth Hawes Ryland.

North Carolina Historical Review (January, 1943), *Southern Refugee Life During the Civil War*, Pt. 1, by Mary Elizabeth Massey; *First Raleigh National Historical Site, North Carolina: Part of the Settlement Sites of Sir Walter Raleigh's Colonies of 1585-1586 and 1587*, by Charles W. Porter, III.

National Historical Magazine (March, 1943), *Charles Moore and the Plan of Washington*, by H. P. Caemmerer; *Half-Forgotten Romances of American History: John Adams and Abigail Smith*, by Elizabeth Ellicott Poe.

Chronicles of Oklahoma (March, 1943) *Is American History on the Way Out?* by Philip D. Jordan.

Journal of Southern History (February, 1943), *The Activities and Attitudes of a Confederate Business Man: Gazaway B. Lamar*, by Edwin B. Coddington; *The Free Negro in Ante-Bellum Tennessee*, by J. Merton England; *The William J. Minor Plantations: A Study in Ante-Bellum Absentee Ownership*, by J. Carlyle Sitterson; *Francis Lieber, Charles Sumner, and Slavery*, by Frank Freidel.

Virginia Quarterly Review (March, 1943), *Jefferson's Four Freedoms*, by Marie Kimball; *A Peppercorn for Mr. Jefferson*, by Bernard Mayo.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY (January, 1943), *As One Southerner to Another: Concerning Lincoln and the Declaration of Independence*, by Roy P. Basler; *Some Folk Riddles from the South*, by Arthur Palmer Hudson.

THE ARKANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY (March, 1943), *Legends of Arkansas*, by Clara B. Eno.

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY (April, 1943), *Unpublished Correspondence of Jefferson and Adams to Mazzei*, by Howard R. Marraro; *Virginia's "Dartmouth College Case,"* by James Morrison Hutcheson; *Henry Lee on the Southern Campaign*, ed. by George F. Scheer, Jr.; *Footnotes on Some 17th Century Virginians*, by Francis Burton Harrison; *Colonel Charles Dabney of the Revolution, His Service as Soldier and Citizen*, by Charles William Dabney.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW (April, 1943), *The Underground Railroad and the Missouri Borders, 1840-1860*, by Benjamin G. Merkel.

NEWSPAPERS:

BLUEFIELD TELEGRAM, *Thomas Graham Family Pioneers; Ancestors Establish Town of Graham, Now Bluefield*, May 9.

CLARKSBURG EXPONENT, *Large Crowd See Barbour* [County] *Observe 100th Anniversary*, April 4.

CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM, *Barbour County Court Celebrates First Meeting Which Was Held April 3, 1843*, April 4.

FAIRMONT TIMES, *Sketch of West Family: Major John West Settled in Marion County Section Prior to Revolutionary War; James G., and David Fought in War of 1812* (from the Column of E. E. Meredith), April 24.

GRAFTON NEWS, *Local Hero—Frederick B. Warder, USN—Again Honored; Receives Gold Star*, May 14; *Historical Data on National Cemetery, Established in 1867*, May 28.

PARKERSBURG NEWS, *Sketches of the Lowther Family and the Strickler Family* (in Column BROADER HORIZON, by Minnie Kendall Lowther), March 29; *Death of Richard N. Corbitt*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther, March 21; *Recalling People, Streets, Buildings, in Parkersburg Back in 1870*, by Cordelia Moellendick, April 11; *Notes on the Wilson Family*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther, April 11; *How Some West Virginia Streams Got their Names*, by Cordelia Moellendick, April 18; *Parkersburg's Flying Redbirds Naval Squadron* (list of names and addresses of members, photograph), April 18; *Sketch of Deems Family; Family Known as First Settlers of Goose Creek*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther, April 25; *Sketch of Allen Thompson McMurray, Last Living Veteran of Civil War in Wood County*,

May 2; *Parkersburg Man, Colonel Walter G. Layman, Conducts "West Point of England,"* by Mrs. Charles Brooks Smith, May 7; *History of Trinity Church* (list of rectors 1843-1929), May 8; *Sketch of John Legget, II, Family Since 1843* (in Column BROADER HORIZON, by Minnie Kendall Lowther), May 9; *Last Union Army Veteran in West Virginia* [A. T. McMurray] *Dies, Aged 97*, May 28.

MARTINSBURG NEWS, KNOW YOUR MARTINSBURG, a serial by F. B. Voegele, March 9, 26; April 9, 16, 23, 30; May 17, 28.

MOUNDSVILLE DAILY ECHO, *Marshall County Historical Society Lists Summer Activities*, May 11.

MOUNTAINEER (Ripley), *The Archer Family*, March 12; *Census of Jackson County, 1850*, compiled by Eunice Proctor Perkins, March 26; April 2, 9, 16 (all from EARLY PIONEER DAYS IN JACKSON COUNTY, a serial by Tommie Sewell).

REPUBLICAN DELTA (Buckhannon), *Site of State's Fourth City Once Sold for $50; Visited in 1770 by George Washington*, April 8.

SHEPHERDSTOWN REGISTER, *New War Hospital to Be Named for Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in Wilson's Cabinet*, April 15.

WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, *First Code of Commonwealth of Virginia, Printed in 1794, Given to Oglebay Museum*, April 19; *Sketch of James Flynn Family*, May 11; *Funeral Services for Famous West Virginia Soldier* (Andrew S. Rowan) *Held in Arlington Cemetery*, May 13; *Rear Admiral Charles P. Snyder of West Virginia to Be Retired in July as Full Admiral*, by Mrs. Charles Brooks Smith, May 13.

WHEELING NEWS-REGISTER, *Historical Records of Colonel Moses Shepherd* (dating back to 1818) *Received as Permanent Loan by Oglebay Museum and Library*, April 4; *Historical and Genealogical Sketch of Josiah Fox, Designer-Builder of "Constitution," Lived in Wheeling*, April 4; *History of Eoff Family, Early Wheeling Settlers*, April 11; *Wheeling Printer, Ned Sims, Relates Growth of Wheeling From Time It Was State Capital to Present*, April 11; *History of Suspension Bridge 96 Years Old*, by Josephine Jefferson, April 25; *Henry Shreve Built Steamboat "Washington" in Wheeling in 1816*, by Josephine Jefferson, May 9; *Chapline Street Bridge in Wheeling Is Longest Creek Bridge in World*, by William H. Yenke, May 23.

WILLIAMSON DAILY NEWS, *Belfry Baptist Church Has 100th Anniversary*, by Charlotte Oliver, May 7.

WIRT COUNTY JOURNAL (Elizabeth), *The Lemon-Creel Feud*, March 26; *California House Built by Bushrod Washington Creel in the Early 50's*, April 2; *"The California House" Underground Railway Passed Through Wirt County*, April 9; *The Owens Family*, April 23; May 7, 14, 21 (all from PIONEER HISTORY OF WIRT COUNTY, a serial by Tommie Sewell).

Recent Accessions to the State Department of Archives and History

Compiled by NANCY WILSON, *Librarian*

JEFFERSON, THOMAS. *A Summary View of the Rights of British America;* with an introduction by Thomas P. Abernethy. New York, Scholars' Facsimiles and Reprints, 1943. 16 p.

It is the usual impression that Jefferson was delegated to draft the Declaration of Independence because of his reputation as a forceful writer, yet the truth is that one political pamphlet, *A Summary View*, constituted the sum total of his published work. It had been published anonymously and its authorship was not generally known, except to the members of the Congress. They were interested in the *Summary View* because the young man who drafted it was the only one among them who had come forward with a clear-cut statement of the right of the colonies to overthrow the rule of the British king. The pamphlet was first printed in Williamsburg in 1774. The copy here reproduced in facsimile for the first time bears the signature of Thomas Wharton.

HART, FREEMAN H. *The Valley of Virginia in the American Revolution, 1763-1789*, Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina Press, 1943. 223 p.

The Valley of Virginia played an important part in the American Revolution. Settled by hardy pioneers of German, Scotch, and English descent, the region was a bulwark against the Indians and a stronghold of uncomprising loyalty to the cause of Independence. George Washington himself was a part-time resident and landholder in the Valley and a typical representative of its sentiment. With remarkable fidelity Mr. Hart has restored the early life of the Shenandoah.

HAUGEN, EINAR. *Voyages to Vinland; The First American Saga* . . . New York, Knopf, 1942. 181 p.

Most of us regard the Norsemen's voyages as hardly more than poetic legends, stirring to read but far off in time, vague in outline, and full of improbable imaginings. In this book Dr. Haugen gives a translation of the two Icelandic sagas which tell of the Norse discovery of America. He purposed to give the general reader a smooth translation of the documents dealing with the first chapter in American history, and this purpose has been well accomplished. The Chapman illustrations in this book add greatly to the already well done format.

FLANAGAN, JOHN T. *James Hall; Literary Pioneer of the Ohio Valley.* Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, c1941. 218 p.

High on the western horizon of the early 1800's stands James Hall, a literary pioneer in the Ohio Valley, one of the minor literary figures whose influence on the artistic consciousness of the frontier was widely felt. Author, critic, journalist, editor, publisher, and historian—few men have had more to do with the early cultural development of the Middle West. Every historian of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys is indebted to Hall for facts and details of life in America in the early 19th century.

STEVENS, WILLIAM OLIVER. *Washington, the Cinderella City.* New York, Dodd Mead and Company, 1943. 334 p.

The city of Washington, according to the author, always has been a *personality.* As such, it has been detested by many and beloved by a few. A city of extremes, Washington is at the same time the most American and the least typically American of all our municipalities. Mr. Stevens' book is a biography of this unique city. He begins with the founding of the city, tells of the stories and legends and the odd, half-forgotten characters, the once-famous belles, the bankers, literary lions, cranks, and crusaders, closing his book with a description of the transformation of the city from a nondescript aggregation of buildings to the magnificent white Cinderella City which is Washington today.

FRARY, I. T. *Ohio in Homespun and Calico.* Richmond, Garrett and Massie, 1943, 148 p.

This is a pleasantly written book about the "American way of life": a conversational description of everyday living in pioneer Ohio and a discussion of the transition from pioneering settlements to farming communities with the beginnings of commerce and manufacture. In his brief preface, the author states that he is writing a saga of common people who lived commonplace lives: a people who made history but rarely suspected it—a strong people who met hardships and mastered them.

CAPERTON, HELENA LEFROY. *Like a Falcon Flying . . .* Richmond, Garrett and Massie, 1943. 200 p.

Mrs. Caperton has a deep understanding of the lore of Virginia, its history and legends. The stories in this new volume of Mrs. Caperton's are swift, tense, and emotional; there is about them a certain wildness, and sudden curious tenderness. She writes of women with perception and understanding, proving that while a woman can live with a broken heart, she cannot endure a broken pride. Mrs. Caperton has developed her own style; these stories are not compounded of broad lawns, noble pillars, and twenty-four-inch waists. Her stories have variety, perhaps, because she is both Irish and Southern.

ADAMS, GRACE, and HUTTER, EDWARD. *The Mad Forties.* New York, Harper, 1942.

The Mad Forties is the story of a decade, of the exotic ideas it brought

to life, and of the people who by their credulity and example set these ideas in motion. It is difficult to prove that the decade of the 1840's was any more "mad" or "fabulous" or in general more incoherent or illogical than any other period. The authors have, apparently, used an old autobiographical account of the life of Mary Grave Nichols, whose wide-open and unbuttoned mind provided fertile ground for all the futile ideas of the period.

MAYO, BERNARD. *Jefferson, Himself.* Boston, Houghton-Mifflin Company, c1942. 384 p.

In this story of Thomas Jefferson, Bernard Mayo has presented an intimate and rounded portrait of a great and many-sided American, but his book is more than a personal history of our greatest democrat. It is an eye-witness account of the birth and first half-century of the American nation, written by Jefferson himself. Whether speaking of politics, religion, economics, science, or education, Jefferson is always concerned with one great objective: the freedom and happiness of man. Jefferson not only gave immortal literary form to the rights of man, but throughout his long career he waged war on many fronts to give them reality.

VAN DOREN, CARL. *Mutiny in January.* New York, Viking Press, 1943. 288 p.

There was a moment in the course of the American Revolution when the fate of Washington's Army rested with a group of soldiers from the Pennsylvania Line who had mutinied and established themselves at Princeton, New Jersey. The mutiny was as dramatic as it was brief. Van Doren tells the story not only in terms of the leaders, but of the men themselves. Like *Secret History of the American Revolution*, the book is startling with new information, but written as a swift and exciting narrative, a complete episode from history.

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ALBEMARLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Early Charlottsville.* Charlottesville, Miche County, 1942. 128 p.

AMBLER, CHARLES H. *The Makers of West Virginia and Their Work.* Huntington, Gentry Brothers, 1942.

American Armies and Battlefields in Europe. Washington, United States Superintendent of the Documents, 1938. 547 p.

AYER AND SONS. *Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals,* 1943. Philadelphia, N. W. Ayer, 1943. 1341 p.

BRAND, FRANKLIN M. *The William Fleming Family.* Charleston, Mathews Printing Company, 1941. 652 p.

BRANNER, JOHN C. *Casper Branner of Virginia.* San Francisco, Taylor, Nash, Taylor, 1913. 469 p.

BROADUS, JOHN A. *Sermons and Addresses.* Richmond, B. F. Johnson, 1886. 445 p.

CHAPMAN, BERLIN B. *The Chapman Family.* Webster County School Board, 1942. 290 p.

DUBOSE, JOHN WITHERSPOON. *The Life and Times of William Lowndes Yancey.* New York, Peter Smith, 1942. 2 v.

EISENBERG, W. E. *The First Hundred Years of Roanoke College.* Salem, Virginia, Trustees of Roanoke College, 1942. 511 p.

First Census of the United States, Philadelphia, 1791. Philadelphia, Childs and Swann, 1791. 56 p. (Photographic reproduction. New York, L. M. Cornwall.)

GRANT, FRANCIS J. *The Manual of Heraldry.* Edinburgh, Scotland, John Grant, 1937. 142 p.

HENING, WILLIAM WALKER. *The New Virginia Justice.* Richmond, Nicolson, 1795. 456 p.

HOPKINS, GARLAND EVANS. *York County Source Book.* Winchester, Virginia, 1942. 32 p.

JOHNSON, THOMAS CARY. *The Life and Letters of Robert Lewis Dabney.* Richmond, Presbyterian Committee of Publications, 1903. 585 p.

KAHN, FRITZ. *Man in Structure and Function.* New York, Knopf, 1943. 2 v.

KING, EDWARD. *The Great South.* Hartford, American Publishing Company, 1875. 802 p.

MCCULLOH, J. H. *Researches, Philosophical and Antiquarian.* Baltimore, Fielding Lucas, 1829. 524 p.

MARQUIS, A. N., ed. *Who Was Who in America.* Chicago, A. N. Marquis Company, 1942. 1396 p.

MILLER, P. AND JOHNSON, T. H. *The Puritans.* New York, American Book Company, 1938. 846 p.

MILLIGAN, ELLA M. *Christian Metzer.* Ann Arbor, Edward Brothers, 1942. 477 p.

PHILLIPS, GERTIE S. *Lonely Apples.* Dallas, Kaleidograph, 1942. 100 p.

SCOTT, REV. E. C. *Ministerial Directory Presbyterian Church.* Austin, Texas, Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1942. 826 p.

Second Census of the United States. Washington, 1801. Washington, Duane, 1801. (Photographic reproduction. New York, L. M. Cornwall.)

SHEDD, FRANK E. *Daniel Shedd Genealogy.* Boston, Shedd Family Association, 1921. 796 p.

SHOOLMAN, R. and SLATKIN, C. *The Enjoyment of Art in America.* Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1942. 792 p.

THOMPSON, JAMES W. *A History of Historical Writing.* New York, Macmillan Company, 1942. 2 v.

TRAVIS, JOSEPH. *Autobiography of the Rev. Joseph Travis.* Nashville, Stevenson-Owen, 1855. 238 p.

VAN LOON, HENDRIK W. *Van Loon's Lives.* New York, Simon and Schuster, 1942. 883 p.

VIRKUS, FREDERICK A. *The Handbook of American Genealogy. V. 4.* Chicago, Institute of American Genealogy, 1943. 392 p.

Contributors

James E. Brown graduated from St. Marys High School in Pleasants County in 1932. His college work was done at West Virginia University where he received his A. B. in 1938 and his M. A. in 1941. In his senior year, 1937-1938, he served as an assistant to Dr Charles Ambler.

After graduation Mr. Brown taught social studies in Morgantown High School for four years. His next educational work was done in Mingo County where he became principal of Gilbert High School.

Though not a West Virginian by birth, Mr. Brown has spent all but one year of his life in this state. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, West Virginia State Education Association, and the West Virginia and the National Association of Secondary Principals.

Willa Brand grew up and began her life work as a teacher in Morgantown. She was graduated from West Virginia University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from the University of Michigan with the degree of Master of Arts. She has been a graduate student in the University of Wisconsin and the University of California, and has attended one summer school at Oxford University in Oxford, England.

Being greatly interested in literature, she has visited many literary shrines both in America and Europe, and has made these visits the subject of lectures which she has given over the state. She is especially interested in the King Arthur country, Thomas Hardy's Wessex, and Shakespeare Land.

For the past twenty-two years she has been a member of the English department in Glenville State Teachers College—twenty-one years as head of the department.

William E. Brooks, for biographical sketch see Volume IV, page 231.

John W. Matheny was born at Clendenin, West Virginia, and attended the public schools there. He received his A.B. degree from West Virginia Wesleyan College, and his M.A. from West Virginia University. Mr. Matheny has been a member of the faculty of West Virginia Institute of Technology since 1921. Since 1934 he has served that institution as head of its department of social science.

Mr. Matheny has contributed to *The West Virginia Review* and other historical magazines. For four years he wrote and broadcast a historical radio series. In 1942 he was assigned as forum speaker by the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Editor's Page

On Saturday, April 3, 1943, at 2 p. m., the County Court of Barbour County convened to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of Barbour County. The circuit court room was packed with citizens of Barbour County and those of neighboring counties when the special session, commemorating the county's anniversary, met. It was a gala occasion with the Philippi High School band giving a concert, and favorite sons of the county extolling the past and present achievements of their community. That the celebration was a huge success was due to the fact that every worth-while organization in the county had co-operated to make it one.

In the resolutions spread on the records of the county court were these words: "Be it remembered that the present County Court of Barbour County has deemed it fitting to hold today's session as a memorial of the Centennial of our County's existence, and in memory and honor of the sterling men, our ancestors, then acting in laying the foundations for us to have the wealth of advantages and happiness we now enjoy. . . Her citizenship has maintained a long record of honorable life, love of fellow man, and devotion to high principle; again her sons have gone forth to desperate warfare in defense of humanity, freedom, and justice. May the spirit of noble ancestry within us ever continue. Let those who read this one hundred years hence attest that we in this period "have kept the faith."

It is a fine thing when a community looking back over a long period of time can attest "we have kept the faith." It is a far cry from the days of the "gentlemen justices" to our present system of county government. Time, hard work, and achievement gradually produce different environments, different customs, and different laws; but the fundamental laws of life do not change; and one of these is reverence for and an appreciation of those who not only

carved a nation out of wilderness and arid lands, but through hard thinking and right acting handed down a "faith for living" which has been the guiding lamp for American democracy. Lewis Munford in his volume *Faith for Living* states that family, land, and self are the three areas in "which man becomes most deeply human," and which have always been "life-sustaining, life-preserving, and life-forwarding." It seems to us that one of the surest ways of cultivating these areas, is to follow the example set by Barbour County, and bring forth on fitting occasions records of an unsullied past that we, who are now passing through the darkest days of our history, may be inspired to emulate the courage, the perseverance, and the well-directed energy of our forefathers.

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